

Klibi appears 'closer to summit'

TUNIS (AP) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi appeared to be closer to overcoming differences holding up a special summit sought by Libya following the U.S. military attack, league sources said Wednesday. Mr. Klibi, who has been consulting with Arab leaders for the past week, sent messages Wednesday to Arab foreign ministers reviewing a "conciliation formula" concerning the date, place and agenda of the proposed summit, said the sources. "The holding of a summit is no longer at an impasse," one source said, adding that Mr. Klibi appeared on the point of success. A major obstacle has been the summit agenda, with Libya and Syria demanding that only "the American aggression against Libya" last week be taken up, while more other Arab nations are demanding the summit deal with all aggression involving Arabs, notably the Iran-Iraq war.

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Iran said to be digging secret tunnel

PARIS (AP) — Iranian forces have completed digging a tunnel spanning the northern Iran-Iraq border and will "soon" launch a new offensive via the secret underground route, the opposition Mujahadeen-e-Khalq of Iran said Wednesday. The Mujahadeen said in a statement that the offensive would take place south of the town of Marivan in the northern sector of the warfront. The group, quoting sources in the Iranian army, said the surprise offensive would be launched from the tunnel, which it described as "one of the most secret operational plans of the Khomeini regime." Revolutionary guards have been digging the tunnel for the past two and a-half years, the Mujahadeen statement said. The tunnel starts "in the vicinity" of Marivan, crosses the mountainous border region and ends near the Iraqi towns of Kharmal and Seyed-Sadeh, the statement said.

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King receives Moroccan message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco. The message dealt with prospects for an Arab summit called for by Arab countries in the aftermath of the April 15 U.S. attacks on Libya. The message was delivered to the King by King Hassan's counsellor Ahmad Ridha Akarba, who arrived here Wednesday evening. Mr. Akarba was received upon arrival by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and the Moroccan ambassador to Jordan.

Sharif Zaid receives British admiral

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker on Wednesday received Britain's chief of defence staff, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, who arrived here Wednesday along with his wife on a several day visit to Jordan. Gen. Sharif Zaid held talks with Sir John in a meeting attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, British ambassador in Amman Arthur John Coles and the British military attaché in Amman.

U.N. delegation arrives in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A United Nations fact-finding committee arrived Wednesday to start a two-week visit to investigate Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. The delegation is headed by the Sri Lankan envoy to the U.N. and includes delegates from Senegal, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The delegation members will meet officials of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They will visit refugee camps and will interview deportees from the occupied territories. The U.N. committee was founded in 1968.

U.S. regrets bombings in Syria

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. State Department on Tuesday confirmed reports of bombings in Syria and said it condemned terrorist acts wherever they occurred. Spokesman Bernard Kalb, responding to questions at the daily State Department press briefing, said a number of what he called terrorist bombings of transport vehicles had taken place in Syria last week. "We condemn any such acts of terrorism wherever they occur and regret any loss of innocent life," he said.

Security Council to meet again on Libya

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council will meet again on the Libya crisis on Thursday following the rejection by three Western vetoes of a resolution on Monday to condemn the United States military action. A U.N. spokesman said the meeting was not to reopen debate but to hear from a delegation of foreign ministers dispatched to New York by the Non-Aligned Movement.

King urges Arab-Islamic interaction with modern science for progress

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday called for interaction between Arab Islamic cultural institutions and modern science so that the two can produce one concerted system in our life.

Religious and scientific thinking should be merged to help us get along in modern life, the King said in an address to the opening session of the annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research (Al al Bait Foundation).

King Hussein said that if temporal and spiritual sciences intermingled, the one could enrich the other, helping the nation to progress materially, while at the same time firmly binding people to their religious and cultural heritage.

The King said this has been the aim of the Al al Bait Foundation and will be the objectives which it strives to achieve through the efforts of an elite of scholars and distinguished scientists.

Our national institutions and cultural organizations have remained frozen over the years because they have been linked only to the past, lagging behind the advances of today's scientific progress, for this reason they have failed to contribute to modern science and modern civilization, King Hussein said.

As a result, our institutions have lost their vitality and momentum and have been rendered unable to respond positively to the demands of progress, the King added.

He said that because our institutions are only linked with the past, modern science remains totally alien to us, rendering us incapable of probing its depths. "We are now at the threshold of science, having only scratched the surface of understanding but totally unable to absorb those aspects of modern science which would help us develop our mentality and inner selves," the King said. "We have not therefore been able to interact with modern science, and

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His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday inaugurates the fifth annual conference of the Al al Bait Foundation (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Ex-general says Israel knew of \$2b arms deal with Iran

Combined agency dispatches

A RETIRED Israeli army general arrested in Bermuda for involvement in a \$2 billion arms deal with Iran said on Wednesday the Israeli government knew of the proposed sale.

An Israeli defence ministry official quoted by AP confirmed that retired General Avraham Bar-Am was licensed by the ministry to deal in military equipment.

U.S. federal prosecutors in New York said they were investigating five separate conspiracies to ship arms to Iran, including warplanes, missiles and tank engines. Part of the equipment was to come from Israel, they said.

Bar-Am, contacted by telephone in a Bermuda jail by Israel Radio's New York correspondent and the daily Davar newspaper, said Israel's defence establishment knew of the planned deal.

The radio and Davar quoted Bar-Am as saying he expected Israel to intervene on his behalf. He hinted that if the Israeli government did not help him, he would release details of Israel's involvement in the proposed arms deal.

"The defence establishment knows about this group, of which I was an adviser, and if the state of Israel does not help us I won't sit here for a month for nothing. I'll

give myself up to the United States," Davar quoted Bar-Am as saying.

Bar-Am, a reserve brigadier general who left the army six years ago, is a former military attaché to Israel's embassy in Turkey and a former armoured division commander.

He said on Israel radio that many parties were involved in the proposed sale. "There are a lot of bodies involved in the deal, and we are only a small comma," he said. "What we tried to sell was equipment from the country (Israel)."

The radio said that after his arrest, Bar-Am was taken to the United States.

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American Senate panel votes against Saudi arms sales

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted on Wednesday to recommend that the Senate turn down a proposed \$354-million sale of U.S. missiles to Saudi Arabia.

The 11-6 vote to disapprove the sale moved Congress closer to a showdown with President Ronald Reagan on the issue, and it came a day after officials in the administration said Mr. Reagan would veto any disapproval legislation.

On Tuesday, the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Middle East sub-committee voted to recommend that the full committee pass a resolution of disapproval and send it to the house floor for debate. The full committee was set to vote later Wednesday on the issue.

Senator Alan Cranston, chief sponsor of the disapproval resolution, told his colleagues on the panel that "we are in an undeclared war on terrorism," and he said approval of the sale would send the "wrong signal" because the Saudis support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Syria, which he contended support "terrorism."

Sixty-three senators and 221 representatives have co-sponsored disapproval resolutions in their respective chambers. A two-thirds majority of members present and voting is needed in each house to override a presidential veto. The senate has 100 members and the house 435.

Secretary of State George Shultz urged Congress on Tuesday to approve sales before the house sub-committee voted to block the sale.

"This sale will send clear political signals," Mr. Shultz said in a letter to the sub-committee. "To Iran, to deter expansion of its war with Iraq, to Saudi Arabia and other moderate states, to bolster their resolve and reaffirm our reliability and credibility as a security partner."

He said a strong Arab defence would sharply reduce the chances that Washington would have to intervene directly to support its vital interests.

The Reagan administration formally notified Congress of the proposed sale on April 8 and Congress had 30 days to try to block it by passing a "resolution of disapproval."

The congressional opposition to the sale followed a pattern of past

(Continued on page 4)

Tripoli orders out journalists a mid EC moves against Libyans

Combined agency dispatches

WESTERN journalists were ordered on Wednesday to leave Libya by Friday, apparently in retaliation for this week's decision by the European Community (EC) to restrict the activities of Libyans in Europe.

Following a confused exodus of foreign journalists on Wednesday, Libyan Information Minister Mohammed Sharafeddin said all the 250 media people were expected to leave by the end of the week.

Mr. Sharafeddin told reporters in the Al Kabir Hotel, the headquarters for the foreign press, that they were not being expelled, but he made it clear they would not be taken on any more escorted tours, and the government needed their hotel rooms.

"Your mission is over," he said. The government expected all foreign journalists to leave by the end of the week, he said.

Libyan officials had said earlier that the reporters had been on all the tours that the government had authorised, and on Wednesday morning officials told journalists at breakfast time to pack their bags and board waiting buses for the airport.

The officials said, however, that journalists who were not from the United States or EC countries could stay, and the others had to leave in retaliation for West European sanctions against Libya, including Britain's order to expel 21 Libyan students.

One busload of 60-70 reporters, photographers and television crews was driven to the airport and another was ready to go at mid-afternoon. But at least one American reporter checked back in to the Al Kabir Hotel after paying his bill and arranging a flight out.

He reversed course when he realised his major rival was not on the bus, and was not prevented from checking into the hotel by the same Libyan officials who earlier had said all reporters must leave Libya.

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EC-U.S. rift grows over Reagan remark

LONDON (Agencies) — With more unanimity than they displayed over the raid itself, America's Western European allies are denying President Reagan's suggestion that they adopted double standards on last week's U.S. bombing of Libya.

While a number of the allies criticised the raid, Mr. Reagan said on Monday that some of them, in consultations beforehand with U.S. envoy Vernon Walters, had proposed "real major action against Libya" and not just a limited strike.

The New York Times reported on Tuesday that French President Francois Mitterrand, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi all favoured stronger action but said they could not state this publicly.

West Germany was quick to dismiss the report. "We deny that categorically," a Bonn government spokesman said. Italy also denied that it had privately urged the U.S. to take strong military action.

"The reports by some American newspapers regarding the Italian position on military action by the United States appear absolutely incorrect," Mr. Craxi's diplomatic adviser Antonio Badini said. The Rome government's position was well known, he added.

Mr. Craxi has criticised both Libya and the U.S. for contributing to tension in the Mediterranean and said the Italian government had advised Washington not to attack Libya.

A further denial of support for tough action against Libya came from Spain which, along with France, refused permission for U.S. planes to overfly its territory for the attack.

"Spain's position is one of rejection of both terrorism and the method chosen by Reagan to fight it," a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said. The Spanish daily El Pais commented: "Reagan's statement constitutes an unusual method of dealing with allies and amounts to

placing... European leaders under the suspicion of double standards."

France, where divergences between Socialist President Mitterrand and right-wing Prime Minister Jacques Chirac have made officials reticent on controversial issues, has not so far commented publicly on the reports from Washington.

But Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond told the National Assembly the day after the raid that France's position was very clear. The government, in agreement with Mr. Mitterrand, had decided not to be associated with the raid.

In Britain, where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher publicly supported the raid and allowed U.S. bombers to fly from bases in Britain to take part in it, the controversy over the private viewpoints of other European leaders has made little impact.

Officials in Norway, Denmark and Ireland all said their leaders opposed the raid.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor with the Grand Duke Jean and Duchess Josephine-Charlotte of Luxembourg who arrived on Wednesday on a state visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg begin visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Josephine-Charlotte of Luxembourg arrived here Wednesday afternoon on a three-day official visit to Jordan. Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor greeted the Duke and Duchess upon their arrival at Amman Airport. His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of King Hussein, Her Highness Princess Taghreed, and Her Highness Princess Sarvath also greeted the Duke and Duchess upon their arrival.

Also present at the airport to receive the Duke and Duchess were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces

Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, and their wives. The Duke and Duchess were accorded an official welcoming ceremony with a 21-gun salute. The national anthems of the two countries were also played. King Hussein and Queen Noor accompanied the Duke and Duchess in reviewing a guard of honour.

Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, cabinet members, senior civil and military officials, Jordan's ambassador to Luxembourg, the dean of the diplomatic corps, ambassadors of the European Community countries in Jordan, were also at the airport to greet the guests.

After their arrival, Duke Jean

and Duchess Josephine-Charlotte paid a courtesy visit to the King and Queen at Al Nadwa Palace. King Hussein and Queen Noor Wednesday night hosted a dinner banquet in honour of the Luxembourgian guests.

The banquet was attended by Prince Mohammad, Princess Tagreed, Prince Hassan, Princess Sarvath, the prime minister, speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, ex-prime ministers, the chief of the Royal Court, the minister of court, the chief chamberlain, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, ministers and senior state officials and officers and their spouses.

Attending the banquet also were EC ambassadors and Jordan's ambassador to Luxembourg.

Iraqis recapture 17 positions in north

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi forces stormed and recaptured 17 Iranian-held positions and mountain peaks in the northern mountainous region of the warfront early Wednesday, destroying two Iranian brigades and seizing a large number of prisoners, a war communiqué said.

The communiqué, broadcast on Baghdad Radio, said Iraqi forces launched the attack at 3:00 a.m. and four and a half hours later "the situation settled completely in favour of our victorious forces."

Soldiers of the Fifth Army Corps, supported by warplanes, artillery and tank units, as well as Kurdish paramilitary troops carried out the assault on the Iranian positions in the northeastern sector of the international border in Kurdistan province, the communiqué said.

"Our valiant forces completely destroyed enemy forces, especially the 1st and 3rd brigades of the 64th division," the communiqué said.

Iraqi forces suffered "huge losses and only those who fled or surrendered have survived," added the communiqué.

The positions captured included two strategic ravines, Zarar and Gayeh Rashk, a hill and 14 mountain peaks, according to the communiqué.

The reported attack and success was a "presort" from the armed forces to the Iraqi people on the occasion of President Saddam Hussein's birthday, the war communiqué said. President Hussein turns 49 on April 28.

There was no immediate comment on the Iraqi success from Iran.

Iran launched an offensive in the northern sector of the 1,180-kilometre front line Feb. 24. It was 15 days after Iranian forces invaded the southern Iraqi Fao Peninsula.

Iraqi troops captured some areas in the north in February, but Iraqi units have since reported driving them out from most of the region.

Iraq has also been reporting the recapture of areas seized by Iran in the northeastern sector in earlier stages of the war.

Katyusha lands in northern Israel

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A Katyusha rocket fired from South Lebanon fell in northern Israel, but caused no injuries or damage, military officials said Wednesday.

The rocket was fired at about 9 p.m. on Tuesday, but its remains were only found during searches in the morning, said the officials.

They did not disclose where the rocket fell.

It was the first rocket attack on Israeli settlements in the Galilee in four weeks. Five people were injured when a Katyusha rocket fell in the border town of Kiryat Shmona on March 17.

In another incident on Tuesday, unknown men threw a petrol bomb at an Israeli bus in the occupied West Bank, Israel Radio said.

The incident occurred north of Jerusalem, not far from the site of a hand grenade attack the previous night on an Israeli car.

A 28-year-old Israeli bus driver died Tuesday of gunshot wounds from an attack this month in the West Bank as the army reported a 25 per cent increase in anti-Israeli violence since 1985.

The driver was seriously wounded in the chest in the April 12 nighttime ambush on a bus near Ramallah, 25 kilometres north of Jerusalem.

Two Israelis were wounded in the attack.

Army figures showed an increase in anti-Israeli violence from 400 attacks in 1983-1984 to 500 between mid-1984-1985, sources quoted by AP said.

The figures also showed four Palestinians killed by Israeli soldiers last year, said the source. There were no casualty figures given for Israelis.

The Israeli army believes that four armed Palestinian cells active in Jerusalem and the West Bank are responsible for the recent wave of attacks.

The four groups, armed with sub-machine guns and pistols, are based in the Old City of Jerusalem, Nabulus and two villages south of Nabulus, said sources quoted by AP.

They confirmed a report in the daily newspaper Maariv that one of the gangs was responsible for the death of Nabulus Mayor Zafir Al Masri outside his office March 2 and for the attack on the Israeli bus last week.

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French paper reports U.S. F-111s flew over Pyrenees

PARIS (R) — A French newspaper said Wednesday that the U.S. planes which bombed Libya last week flew over French territory although France refused permission for the overflights.

Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical weekly quoted "well-informed French officers" for its account of the flights by U.S. Air Force F-111s along a short route from Britain to the Mediterranean over the Pyrenees Mountains, which form the border between France and Spain.

The French government has said it rejected Washington's request that the Libyan-bound planes be allowed to fly over French territory, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has publicly criticised President François Mitterrand for the decision.

"All the maps published in the press and retracing the alleged route used by Reagan's bombers (according to indications furnished by the Americans themselves) are bogus," the newspaper said.

"The F-111s did not reach the

Mediterranean by Gibraltar but by the French-Spanish Pyrenees," the article continued, adding that only the refueling planes took the long route via Gibraltar.

The F-111s, equipped with radar that allows an automatic pilot to steer a course only 100 metres above the mountain range, flew low enough to escape radar detection by either the French or Spanish Armed Forces, the newspaper said.

It quoted the French Defence Ministry as saying: "Technically speaking, we have every reason to think that the overflight of a portion of French territory could not be carried out without being detected by one method or another."

The Defence Ministry refused Wednesday to make any comment on the Le Canard Enchaîné article.

Le Canard Enchaîné made a series of revelations that were later proved true in last year's Greenpeace affair, in which France first denied and then acknowledged its responsibility for sinking the Greenpeace ship, the Rainbow Warrior, in Auckland Harbour.

Meanwhile Libya Wednesday reported that Soviet warships were calling at its ports in the wake of U.S. air raids.

The Libyan News Agency JANA, in a text to Reuters, said three cruisers of the Soviet naval fleet operating in the Mediterranean were currently visiting Libyan ports.

It named the ships as Druzt, Desi Letiska and Atlantiski but did not say which ports they were calling at.

The Soviet Union, two days after the American raids on April 15, reasserted its right of its warships to use the Mediterranean.

Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev last month offered to withdraw Soviet warships from the

Mediterranean if the United States pulled out its Sixth Fleet.

The Sixth Fleet clashed with Libyan forces last month in the Gulf of Sirte, which Libya claims as territorial waters, and also took part in the bombing raids on Tripoli and Benghazi last week.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in a speech assailing the United States has talked of Soviet "sympathy and solidarity" with Tripoli, but refrained from making direct pledges of help to Libya.

Mr. Shevardnadze, speaking at the Kremlin Tuesday, said a combination of Soviet actions, Libyan courage and world condemnation of the United States had helped to contain dangers inherent in last week's U.S. strikes on Libya.

"There should be no doubt in anyone's mind that the Soviet Union feels sympathy for and solidarity with those who uphold their right to independence and free development, and who defend their national and human dignity," he added.

Iraqi army's efficiency improved

LONDON — Iraq's embroilment in the war with Iran may be of strategic benefit to Israel, tying up the resources of one of the biggest Arab states, but when the war is over the Israelis will have cause for concern.

This was the message of Hirsch Goodman, the defence correspondent of the Jerusalem Post, in a recent feature in the paper.

"Despite the tremendous cost in personnel and material paid by the Iraqis over the past six years," he said, "the Iraqi army that will come out of the war will be far superior both quantitatively and qualitatively to the army that went into it."

Since the last major Arab-Israeli war, in 1973, Iraq's army has grown from six divisions with 1,100 tanks to about forty divisions with 5,000 tanks of vastly improved quality, noted Goodman. Nine of Iraq's divisions are currently mechanised, and the rest are all mobile.

He continued: "Iraq has developed six brigades of specialised commando units that enjoy high mobility and are equipped with Eastern and Western anti-tank missiles. Its helicopter force numbers 430, including 160 attack helicopters. Its air force comprises 600 front line aircraft, 450 of which are MiG 25s, Mirage F-1s and Sukhoi 207s. It has 3,500 artillery pieces and a massive range of ground-to-ground rockets."

Since 1980 Baghdad has acquired missile boats and electronic equipment from Italy; armoured vehicles, artillery, Mirage F-1 fighters, attack helicopters, missiles and electronics from France; and armoured vehicles, artillery rockets and possible new tanks from Brazil.

To reduce the Iraqis' advantage in weaponry, and to exploit their own manpower, noted Goodman, the Iraqis have fought the war on a broad front as possible.

"As a result, the Iraqis have developed - again with potentially serious strategic consequences for Israel - the ability to move huge forces over long distances in an extremely short time," he observed. "To do this they have invested in some 2,000 motorised tank carriers (as opposed to 200 in 1973) and have developed an impressive logistic capability in keeping units both on the move and well supplied."

AUH staff stage strike after Beirut militiaman attacks hospital doctor

BEIRUT (AP) — The medical staff of the hard-pressed American University Hospital (AUH) in west Beirut carried out a one-hour protest strike on Wednesday after a Muslim militiaman beat up an emergency ward doctor.

Some 260 doctors in white medical gowns staged the hour-long sit-in at mid-morning at the sandbagged arrival square to the emergency ward of the sprawling 420-bed hospital, the biggest and best equipped in Lebanon.

"We request that militiamen and all armed men should not be in the premises of the hospital. This hospital should be free of weapons," said Dr. Khaled Jarraee, who heads the AUH Medical Staff Association.

"The real reason for this strike

is repeated aggressive acts inside the hospital by militiamen," said Dr. Abdul Rahman Bizri. "We simply do not want weapons in the hospital."

The sprawling AUH looks more like a battlefield medical unit under fire than a teaching faculty whenever fighting rages in the Lebanese capital, often handing as many as 150 casualties an hour.

Rival factions in the Muslim sector had frequently shot it out in hospital corridors. One gunman once blew himself up with a grenade in an emergency room, destroying X-ray machines.

Another once put a gun to the head of a surgeon operating on a wounded comrade and threatened to pull the trigger if the patient died. Luckily he did not.

The latest incident that provoked the protest occurred Monday night, when a militiaman slapped an emergency ward doctor and threatened another with a gun for refusing to give him a report that he suffered poisoning to that he can seek treatment abroad, an AUH statement said.

AUH doctors had since been on strike, diverting incoming cases to other hospitals. They will keep the ward shut until security conditions were "convincingly improved," said an AUH spokesman.

The two main Druze and Shi'ite Muslim militias formed a 50-man special joint force overnight and deployed it around the AUH in a bid to pacify the angry medical staff.

Sudan's democracy faces difficult week

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuters

KHARTOUM — Sudan's latest experiment in democracy has a difficult week ahead as politicians of the major parties seek to avert a possible deadlock in attempts to form a coalition government.

No single party has an overall majority from this month's elections and an unexpectedly strong showing by the National Islamic Front (NIF) on the far right has upset what should, ideally, have been a smooth transition of power from military to civilian.

The Islamic Sharia Laws inherited from President Jaafar Numeiri, deposed last April, are the main bone of contention in negotiations between the parties, with some favouring only minor amendments and others demanding complete repeal of the controversial legislation.

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The outcome will be decisive for prospects for a peace settlement with southern rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which has put abolition of Sharia among its main conditions for dialogue with any Khartoum government.

The centrist Umma Party, largest bloc in the newly elected constituent assembly with 99 out of 301 seats, had hoped to lead a broad-based coalition excluding only the NIF, which helped Numeiri implement Sharia in 1983 and worked with him to within a month of his downfall last April.

Umma leader Sadeq Al Mahdi, prime minister in the 1960s, describes Numeiri's version of Sharia, with its emphasis on amputations and floggings, as a perversion of

Islam designed to terrorise the Sudanese people into submission. He has rejected any sharing of power with his brother-in-law, NIF leader Hassan Al Turabi, who insists the next government should build on, rather than dismantle, Numeiri's Sharia.

Sadeq's plan depended, however, on the cooperation of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), a fragile centrist group with weak leadership and a wide range of conflicting views among its bloc of 63 assembly members.

The DUP kept its cards close to its chest during the election campaign and only in the last few days has it come out in favour of including the NIF in a coalition government.

The DUP decision followed an NIF landslide victory in the contest for 28 "graduate" seats, for which university and polytechnic graduates have a second vote.

The Islamic group won 23 of these, bringing its seat total up to 51 and making it a force to be reckoned with in the manoeuvrings to form a government.

The DUP-Umma differences came to light recently when Khartoum newspapers reported that politicians had asked the country's interim military rulers to give them more time for negotiations and to postpone the inaugural session of the constituent assembly by four days to April 30.

The assembly was originally due to meet on April 26 to vote in a new government and choose a five-man council, to replace the Transitional Military Council (TMC) as the embodiment of national sovereignty.

The TMC, led by Gen. Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, has yet to rule on the politicians' request. A council spokesman said Monday

the delay would require an amendment to the interim constitution in force since last year.

Sadeq, great-grandson and political heir of Sudan's 19th-century Mahdi, is expected to announce the results of his negotiations by Thursday.

One strong card he does have is the respect of southern politicians, who are unlikely to give the DUP and NIF the 37 or more seats they need to form a coalition with a narrow majority.

The Umma leader is already wooing the south with promises of cabinet posts and a high-level Umma delegation is due to visit Ethiopia to invite the rebel SPLA to join a cabinet.

The NIF, in contrast, has alienated the black African south with its emphasis on Islam and its apparent preference for a military solution to the southern rebellion.

The exact political make-up in the south is not yet clear, with voting indefinitely postponed in 37 of the 68 states there, and not all results declared in the others.

Western diplomats said they could not rule out Sadeq softening his stand on NIF participation in government, though he may be counting on the DUP share the Umma's distaste for the NIF's hardline on Sharia and would welcome its repeal.

The DUP has a long history of internal divisions. Three distinct factions were operating in Khartoum until they reunited late last year in the run-up to elections.

The diplomats said that if the DUP-Umma consultations reach an impasse, Sadeq would have little choice but to join forces with the southerners, the Communists with three seats, a few independents and the eight-seat Sudan National Party.

U.S. to raise 'Marshall Plan' for Mideast at Tokyo economic summit

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will raise the idea of a "Marshall Plan" for Middle East nations hit by falling oil prices when he meets other Western leaders in Tokyo next month, U.S. officials and Western diplomats have said.

The proposal was first floated here last month by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and has Mr. Reagan's backing.

U.S. officials said the aid envisaged would support countries hit so hard by the fall of oil prices that they cannot save their economies,

a development Secretary of State George Shultz fears could fuel regional instability.

They said such a scheme might also ease resentment among "moderate" Arab Nations at the U.S. air raid on Libya last week, another issue Mr. Reagan will debate with Western leaders.

The Marshall Plan was named after U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall, who proposed massive U.S. aid to rebuild Europe after World War II.

U.S. officials said Washington was chiefly concerned with the

impact of sliding oil prices on Jordan and Egypt, which are heavily dependent on remittances from workers in oil-producing states who now face dismissal.

They also noted that Saudi Arabia, long the region's paymaster, was today facing financial problems of its own as it attempted to fund domestic development.

The officials said if other countries were to benefit they would probably have to follow policies that did not counter U.S. interests.

Western finance ministers, attending semi-annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington earlier this month were approached by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead on the possibility of contributing to a \$30 billion 10-year aid plan for the region.

The issue also surfaced at last week's ministerial meeting of the 24-nation Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, which brings together the world's rich industrial democracies.

But few Western countries, including the United States, are in a position to contribute.

Golan's Israeli settlers depart

OCUPPED GOLAN HEIGHTS — Fifty families from Israeli moshav (co-operative) settlements on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights will soon be dismantling their farms and leaving, according to Eitan Liss, chairman of the Golan Regional Council.

He told the Hebrew daily Al HaMishmar that the government had neglected colonisation of the Golan region, preferring instead to direct resources to the West Bank. As a result, the Golan moshavs had run up intolerable debts. He also complained that the government had reneged on a commitment to establish seven new colonies on the Golan.

Early last year Liss was quoted as saying that the Golan colonies of Aloneli Habashan, Kidnut Zvi, Veltzar and Neve Ativ all faced disinvestment as the result of inadequate funding.

The Golan region has been tense in recent weeks following angry demonstrations by Syrian Druze residents protesting against the Israeli occupation.

THE ROYAL SHOOTING CLUB

announces the opening of its shooting season as of Friday April 25, 1986 at the club fields in Jweideh.

Double trap and single trap shooting will be held.

The club's management is pleased to invite the public to attend the events which will be held regularly on Friday and Sunday afternoons each week.

T. & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE
16:00 Kanan
16:20 Cartoons
16:25 Children programme
17:20 George
18:20 The Paul Daniel's Show
18:50 Children contest programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:45 Arabic series
21:40 Tomorrow's programme
21:45 Arabic Film
22:00 News Summary in Arabic
23:10 Film Continued

BBC WORLD SERVICE
630, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newslet 07:30 International
08:00 News Summary 08:30 World
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RADIO JORDAN
845 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.0 KHz, SW
Tel: 774111-14

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newslet
08:00 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:00 News Summary
10:45 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
11:45 News Summary
12:00 Pop Session Contd.
12:45 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
13:45 News Summary
14:00 Pop Session
14:10 News Bulletin
14:30 Country Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:45 News Summary
17:00 Old Favourites
17:30 Know Your Place
17:45 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:45 Special Feature
19:00 Music
19:30 Newslet
19:50 Date with a Star

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

PROGRAMME ONE
10:00 Kanan
10:20 Religious Programme
10:25 Cartoons
11:20 Friday Prayers and Religious programme
13:00 Documentary
13:30 Sports
16:10 Viewers Choice (Arabic)
17:30 Arabic Film
20:00 News in Arabic
20:35 Arabic Series
21:30 Tomorrow's programme
22:00 Cinema '86
23:00 News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 Jours de sable
18:15 News in French
19:15 French Variety
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Agriculture
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Mr. Belvedere
21:10 My brother Jonathan
21:30 News in English
22:15 Falcon Crest

RADIO JORDAN
845 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.0 KHz, SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newslet
08:00 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:00 News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition of photography by Husni Al-Hariri at the Alia Art Gallery - First Circle (until April 30).

* Alan Mabey poster exhibition at the British Council (until May 7).

* An art exhibition by Dr. Enaf Rabadi at the French Cultural Centre (until April 28).

* A French Cultural Week at Mar'a University in Karak (until April 24).

* Romanian State Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.

* "Culture" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

* "All That Jazz" at 7:00 p.m. Thursday at the American Centre.

* "Les enfants gâtes" at 8:00 p.m. Thursday at the French Cultural Centre.

* "Once Upon A Mattress" a musical comedy at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre Tel. 644371
British Council Tel. 636147-8

10:45 Morning Show Contd.
11:00 News Summary
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24:00 News Summary

French Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A., Amman 641793
Y.W.M.C.A., Amman 664251
Amman Municipal Library 636111
University of Jordan Library 843555

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphes Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Holy Spirit (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luveldah, 637440.

De la Salette Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Amman, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 678906.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771351.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 773261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.

Armenian Apostolic Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabbal Amman, 681142. (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 811295.

Religious Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabbal Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

04:31 Fajr
05:36 Sunrise
16:14 Dhuhr
19:13 Asr
20:38 Maghrib
21:04 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

10:35 Kuwait (RJ)
10:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:55 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
11:05 Athens (RJ)
11:15 Cairo (RJ)
11:25 Jeddah (RJ)
11:35 Dhahran (RJ)
11:45 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:55 Kuwait (RJ)
12:05 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain, Larnaca (RJ)

16:10 Riyadh (SV)
17:50 Larnaca (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:40 London, Belgrade (RJ)
18:50 Athens (RJ)
19:00 Amsterdam, Larnaca (KLM)
19:10 Frankfurt (LH)
19:20 Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
19:30 Baghdad (RJ)
19:40 Cairo (MS)
19:50 London, Baghdad (BA)
20:00 Rio de Janeiro, Lebanon (RJ)
20:10 Baghdad (RJ)
20:20 Jeddah (RJ)

DEPARTURES

08:30 Damascus, Paris (AF)
09:00 Damascus, Beirut (RJ)
10:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
10:30 Athens (RJ)
10:40 Paris, London (RJ)
10:50 Athens, Frankfurt (RJ)
11:00 Tripoli (LH)
11:10 Larnaca (RJ)
11:20 Cairo (RJ)
11:30 Kuwait (KU)
11:40 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
11:50 Beirut (RJ)
12:00 Riyadh (SV)
12:10 Sana'a (LH)
12:20 Kuwait (RJ)
12:30 Damascus (RJ)
12:40 Baghdad (RJ)
12:50 Jeddah (RJ)

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18:40 London, Belgrade (RJ)
18:50 Athens (RJ)
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19:10 Frankfurt (LH)
19:20 Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
19:30 Baghdad (RJ)
19:40 Cairo (MS)
19:50 London, Baghdad (BA)
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20:10 Baghdad (RJ)
20:20 Jeddah (RJ)

16:10 Riyadh (SV)
17:50 Larnaca (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:40

NEWS IN BRIEF

Interpol official concludes visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the international criminal police organisation (Interpol) Raymond Kindall left Amman Wednesday ending a four-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Mr. Kindall also held talks with Public Security Department (PSD) Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali on ways of expanding cooperation between the PSD and Interpol.

Cabinet okays accord with Soviet Union

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has approved an executive programme for cultural cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union and has authorised the Jordanian ambassador to Moscow to sign an accord on the programme on behalf of the Jordanian government. Under the programme, the Soviet Union will offer 120 study grants at Soviet universities and institutes, 15 grants for post-graduate studies in scientific and professional fields in addition to 30 training grants to Jordanian graduates of Soviet universities. Jordan will receive 10 Soviet students each year for 10 months to study Arabic and to acquaint themselves with the history and culture of Jordan. The programme also provides for the exchange of folk troupes between the two countries.

Foreign Ministry envoys to retire

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to retire the following three ambassadors from service as of May 15: Waleed Al Durra, Waleed Al Faraj and Waleed Al Sa'di. The cabinet also decided to retire minister plenipotentiary George Shammah from service.

India to buy phosphates

AMMAN (J.T.) — India is to purchase 1.35 million tonnes of Jordanian phosphates over the coming three years, according to a spokesman for the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPWC) quoted by Al Rai Arabic newspaper daily Wednesday. The report said that agreement provides for India to import some 400,000 tonnes during 1987, 450,000 tonnes in 1988 and 500,000 in 1989, in addition to 360,000 tonnes of phosphates during 1986. The announcement followed a recent visit by a three member Jordanian delegation to India.

Thought forum, CAEU discuss Arab debt situation

Prince Hassan calls for Arab economic action to tackle 'grave and important' issue of foreign debt

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan enjoys a high credit rating in the Arab and international markets due to a monetary policy which is based on respecting loan agreements and payment conditions, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Wednesday.

In a speech delivered on his behalf by Senate member Khalil Al Salem, the Crown Prince stressed the need for enhancing and reviving agreements on joint Arab economic action, with the aim of achieving economic integration and self-sufficiency.

The speech was delivered at the opening session of a seminar on "Indebtedness in the Arab World," held at the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) in cooperation with the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU).

Prince Hassan, who was Tuesday elected chairman of forum's board of trustees, said in his keynote speech that foreign debt in the Arab world was "a grave and very important subject" that should be discussed on the highest level in Arab states. He said that this seminar is held as a workshop in preparation for a seminar to be held next year to devise solutions to problems caused by foreign indebtedness "which cast its shadow on development in Arab countries and the quality of life of the Arab citizen."

The Prince said that the problem of foreign debts has become the subject of a heated debate involving creditors and borrowers on

ways to repay debts. He said that the foreign debts of certain countries has resulted in the imposition of "unjust and tough trade conditions, a manipulation by creditors of commodities sold to borrowers, mainly armaments."

He said that these elements and the decline in oil prices, protectionism imposed by industrial countries and the rise in the value of the dollar and its interest rates have contributed to the heavy burden of debtor countries.

The Crown Prince, who is the founder of the forum, said that the inefficiency of governmental monetary systems in developing countries, corruption and the use of loan money in consumer spending were major factors in the failure of debtor countries to repay loans. He said that such a situation could threaten the political and social stability of debtor countries if governments find themselves forced to lift subsidies on basic consumer commodities or if they have to take other harsh measures that directly reflect on the well-being of the citizens in these countries. He added that creditor countries which start imposing economic sanctions on debtor states make things worse

than they already are and threaten the political and social stability in these states.

In his speech, Prince Hassan pointed out that indebtedness in the Arab World was positively unique in that the bulk of loans are granted through Arab financial institutions or joint Arab institutions such as the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development or Arab and Islamic financial companies which offer much more favourable loan terms than international institutions.

In a concluding note, the Crown Prince called for enhancing Arab-Arab dialogue as well as South-South cooperation in joint economic investment and the implementation of the rules of the Arab Common Market.

The Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Mahdi Al Obeidi also made a speech in which he expressed appreciation and thanks to Prince Hassan for his sincere concern about the problems of Arab economies and he also thanked the Crown Prince for his repeated calls for the achievement of Arab economic integration.

In his speech Mr. Obeidi outlined the main impacts of foreign debts on developing countries and on international relations. He urged the international community to cooperate in order to solve this "serious and controversial problem."

Dr. Obeidi made a brief review of the conditions of countries with heavy foreign debts and went on to discuss in detail the debts of Arab countries.

Arab countries.

He said that the problem of foreign debts has created "an international controversy" since it has affected most of the developing countries.

The amount of foreign debts increased during the seventies and the beginning of the eighties to the extent that the foreign debts of developing countries was estimated to have reached \$895 billion in 1984, he said.

Dr. Obeidi said that developing countries have increased their expenditures and consequently their dependence on foreign loans has also increased.

Fewer loans

He went on to say that the international debt crisis has reduced the number of loans coming from industrialised countries to developing countries from an annual rate of 9.1 per cent in 1983 to 5.5 per cent in 1984.

Dr. Obeidi also noted that this decline was accompanied by a decrease of developing countries' access to foreign currencies which led to deficits in their balance of trade.

He called on the international community to help in solving the problems of developing countries. "We should not forget that the current policies of industrialised countries have directly contributed in deepening the crises of developing countries," he said.

Dr. Obeidi divided Arab countries into three categories based on the extent by which they have been affected by foreign debts.

The first category includes oil producing countries which have not been affected by foreign debts since they have enjoyed "a remarkable financial surplus." But as Dr. Obeidi pointed out, the recent plunge in oil prices has meant that oil producing countries have suffered a setback manifested in increasing deficits in the balance of payments and governmental budgets.

The second category includes Arab countries with comparatively small debts. These countries are characterised by a relatively low ratio of foreign debts to their national gross products. The third category includes countries with heavy debts and Dr. Obeidi said that these countries had a high debt: GNP ratio.

Debts and development

CAEU Director of the General Research and Policies Office, Dr. Munir Hamamneh, presented a working paper in which he reviewed the impact of indebtedness on development in the Arab World.

Dr. Hamamneh said that there has been a sharp increase in the rate of indebtedness of some Arab countries "which has reached, in some cases, a very critical level." He singled out the worst cases as those countries where debt servicing has reached a high percentage of total export revenues.

"Resorting to rescheduling loans by certain Arab countries is a clear indication of economic disturbances resulting from foreign debts," Dr. Hamamneh said.

He explained that loans sought by these countries at the outset were aimed at filling a gap in local revenues resulting from a difference between local savings and investment. Thus, he said, the inc-

ease in Arab indebtedness came about as a result of adopting policies that were originally aimed at encouraging investment. However, he continued, the size of lending was always decided by the relation between total consumption and the Gross National Product (GNP) on one side and the sought after investment ratio envisaged by the economic policy on the other.

Dr. Hamamneh told the forum that foreign indebtedness in Arab states doubled by more than four times in the period between 1973 and 1979, which he described as a period when there was a "sharp rise in indebtedness." He said that Arab indebtedness registered a comparatively smaller increase in the period between 1980 and 1983.

Dr. Hamamneh said in his paper that GNP growth in Arab states was positive for the period of 1975-1980. The growth rate for Algeria was 22.9 per cent, for Jordan, Tunisia, Syria, Oman, Lebanon, Egypt and Morocco about 15.2 per cent. With the exception of Lebanon which had a GNP total growth rate of 4.6 per cent, the average for the rest of the countries ranged between 27.1 per cent (the highest) for Jordan and 13.8 per cent (the lowest) for Egypt. For the less developed Arab countries the growth rate was about 21.1 per cent ranging between 6.7 per cent in Mauritania and 25.8 per cent in North Yemen.

Outlining conditions that should be available to guarantee the success of the utilisation of foreign loans, Dr. Hamamneh said that loans could gradually help the ability of the national economy to tackle commitments to foreign (Continued on page 4)

King urges Arab-Islamic interaction with modern science for progress

(Continued from page 1)

science has not become a part of our thinking because it has no roots in our culture and has not taken root in our environment."

Despite the enormous number of graduates of institutes of higher learning, the King said, their positions, their work over the years and the languages and cultures they have acquired, no real scientific progress has been achieved, although outward appearances might seem to be to the contrary.

The King said that the Islamic Nation has always believed in "spiritual and religious" science emanating mainly from the teachings of the Holy Koran, "but recently this nation has come into contact with a completely different type of science with which our culture and our traditions are totally unfamiliar."

Science, which should have unified the various types of thinking among scholars and scientists, has unfortunately become cause of differences among them and it is among the scientists and not the laymen that differences appeared, King Hussein added.

Scientists, rather than doing good to the world, have unfortunately used science as a means of undertaking tyrannical actions of forgery and manipulation, of acquiring material benefits and amassing wealth, and attaining higher positions, the King said. This has in turn caused them to argue and compete and has provoked extremist attitudes in those who follow certain creeds, he said.

Science, he said, has become a weapon for causing dissension and division among people of the same religion and caused splits in their one religion into many.

In such scientists, the King said, one can clearly perceive a total separation between science and moral conduct because for them science has been only a form of amassing information and storing knowledge which they afterwards employed in its own pure course in invention and scientific work, without absorbing any of this new knowledge into their inner selves as guidelines for good conduct or a style of life or a pattern for moral and spiritual beliefs.

King Hussein said the origins of such pure science date back to the scientific revolution against the Roman Catholic Church and the clergy in Europe, and against stringent church teachings and the overwhelming domination of the clergy over scientific knowledge.

As a result, science has become separated from anything spiritual, completely materialistic and consequently has led to a total contradiction between spiritual and material life, creating a deep hostility between intellect and religion, he said. When this split between the temporal and the spiritual occurred, science adopted hostile attitudes towards religion and all its spiritual values, he said. Science resented all links between man and his creator, he pointed out.

It has thus created for itself new forms of religion and faiths which were adopted by scientists, the King added. Soon afterwards, these scientists discovered their need for faith and were forced to realise the importance of spiritual values and morals, yet they could not abandon their intentions and creations and finally these



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday presides over the first working session of the fifth annual conference of Al Bai'at Foundation (Petra photo)

became a source of destruction.

For this reason, the King said, science has become a focus for many people's frustration, since it is perceived as killing the spirit and causing materialism, selfishness and greed to dominate their lives, leading to immorality and a craving for the pleasures of the flesh. This, the King said, has become commonplace in the communist Eastern societies as well as in the Western capitalist world.

Modern science, the King said, has shaped the present modern civilisation and the modern technology it enjoys which has led to great progress deeply affecting people in all walks of life. Indeed, it has become an indispensable part of their lives. Modern science, the King added, has naturally facilitated many aspects of life in the modern age. It has enabled man to conquer diseases, shorten distances and overcome numerous obstacles.

King Hussein said modern science provided modern technology, modern concepts, values, and patterns of living, but it was totally devoid of spiritual and moral values and completely lacking humanitarian concepts.

Such science and scientific knowledge, the King said, has both dazzled us and attracted us since the start of the 20th century, and we are still striving to acquire more of this science despite the fact that it overwhelmed our institutions which were neither strong enough, nor able to cope with its momentum, King Hussein said. Foreign invaders who settled in our land introduced cultures and established organisations totally alien to our own thinking and our traditions, attracting people to them in every possible means. The many graduates who matriculated from these new cultural institutions have only acquired the rudiments of real science, unlike their predecessors who absorbed the science of their age. They, by contrast, blended what they acquired with their own culture, and absorbed what they learned into their own traditions, forging an integrated unit, dexterously dealing with science and religion, each on its own merits.

King Hussein appealed to the scholars taking part in the conference to embark on the task of helping the younger generations to absorb modern science and

blend it with spiritual values and beliefs.

Following the King's inaugural speech, the conference opened its regular sessions.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chaired the session reviewed the foundation's 1985 annual budget and programmes being implemented. The session also discussed the research of "Arab Islamic education" which was the focus of number of research and studies presented to the conference.

Wednesday's evening session, which was also presided over by the Crown Prince, was dedicated to a thorough discussion on the foundation's activities and current research as well as a comprehensive review of the foundation's achievements during the year 1985.

At the outset of the session, the Crown Prince addressed the participants and called for full-scale coordination between the foundation's committees of different specialisations.

The Crown Prince referred to an Arab organisation which recently carried out a study on the "outlook of Arab future."

Emphasising the need to such a research, the Crown Prince urged all concerned parties to adopt properly coordinated studies to secure optimum benefits.

Dr. Nasserdeen Al Assad outlined the foundation's achievements in the previous year and underlined the studies and research already submitted to the conference by Islamic scholars.

Dr. Assad also told participants that the foundation had decided to start publishing results of research upon receiving them from the scholars and after submitting them to studies.

Regarding the foundation's project to prepare an Islamic encyclopedia, Dr. Assad said a committee has prepared the list of topics and it will be submitted to participants for final approval.

If the list of topics be approved by the end of the current conference then the foundation will request scholars all over the Islamic World to start working on the project, Dr. Assad said.

A number of scholars took part in the debate and expressed appreciation of the standard of studies and achievements of the foundation. They also thanked the Crown Prince for his contribution

to the upgrading of Islamic studies.

Dr. Assad, president of the foundation, also thanked King Hussein for his support of the foundation.

Dr. Assad said that the foundation had completed the preparatory scientific research for its four medium-term projects which cover the treatment of non-Muslims in Islam, the educational thought in Islam, financial administration in Islam and Shura (consultation) in Islam.

Representing the participating scholars, the president of the Islamic Organisation for Sciences, Education and Culture, Abdul Hadi Bou Taleb, made a speech in which he voiced the foundation members' deep appreciation for King Hussein's and Jordan's support and encouragement of Islamic and Arab research.

Mr. Bou Taleb emphasised the importance of preserving and developing the Islamic heritage and cultural identity.

He said that Muslims and Arabs were facing a conflict of civilisations and a battle of survival. "Therefore the Arab and Islamic nations have to unite in order

to confront this challenge," he added.

Mr. Bou Taleb, a Moroccan scholar, also thanked Prince Hassan "for his personal presence at and contributions to the discussions of the academy."

He also praised the role of Dr. Assad as president of the academy.

The opening session was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, cabinet members, members of the diplomatic corps in Amman, Muslim and Christian clergymen and members of the public.

Participants in the conference include Palestine National Council Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Saeb, Dr. Husni Subuh from Syria, Mr. Rojet Jaroudi from France, Harvard University lecturer Abdul Hamid Sabra, Dr. Ahmad Sudqi Dajani, Mr. Khalil Al Hamidi from Pakistan, Mr. Abdul Majid Maken from Malaysia, Dr. Mukhtar Aldeen Ahmad from India, Dr. Mehdi Muhaqq from Iran, Dr. Ahmad Ozal from Turkey and other Islamic scholars representing Arab, Islamic and foreign countries.

'Israel knew of arms deal with Iran'

(Continued from page 1)

est Bar-Am telephoned the military attaché at the Israeli embassy in Washington, Uri Simchen. The report quoted the embassy spokesman as saying the call was a private conversation between two friends and did not imply Israeli involvement.

Analysts say it was unlikely that any major arms deal could be carried off without knowledge of Israeli officials.

Former Israeli arms dealer Emmanuel Shaked, a retired brigadier general, said he believed "it is impossible to take even a 22-calibre bullet out of the country without the permission of the authorities."

"You can't load warplanes and missiles onto a ship like a suitcase," Shaked was quoted as telling Haaretz newspaper. "It's hard for me to believe that a private organisation, however large, can carry off a deal like this."

Despite official denials, reports have persisted that Israeli-supplied weapons have reached Iran for its war against Iraq.

The most recent report was last September when an Iranian cargo plane that mysteriously disappeared was found to have been in Israel for four days.

Both Iran and Israel on Wednesday issued official statements denying any government knowledge of the proposed arms deal.

The official Iranian news agency (IRNA) said reports that Iran had made such an attempt were a "hasty scenario by ruling groups in America" to cover up Washington's failure to bring down Muammar Qadhafi's regime in Libya.

IRNA quoted a spokesman of the Iranian war information headquarters in Tehran as telling the Tehran daily newspaper Kayhan: "The story was designed to divert attention from the difficulties the government in Washington is facing since the U.S. failed to achieve its aims in bringing

down the government of Col. Qadhafi."

The Israeli foreign and defence ministries have denied knowledge or involvement in the affair.

Reports from the U.S. said the proposed deal involved jet fighters, tanks and missiles worth more than \$2 billion.

The charges against Bar-Am and 16 others were filed on Tuesday in federal court in New York. U.S. police have uncovered more than a dozen arms smuggling plots in the last year but officials said those charged on Tuesday formed the biggest ring ever.

The suspects included four Americans and 13 nationals of countries with ties to the United States — Israel, Britain, France, West Germany and Greece.

Officials said police moved in just as final arrangements were being made to ship the arsenal from Israel and other unnamed countries to Iran aboard Greek vessels.

Nine of the suspects were seized late on Monday in swoops in New York and Bermuda and charged with conspiracy to smuggle. Warrants were issued for the others.

Among the five arrested in Bermuda where they had arranged a rendezvous was Bar-Am, 52. If convicted, he and the others could receive five-year jail terms and fines of up to \$250,000.

U.S. customs chief William von Raab described the 17 as "brokers of death who operated a terrorist flea market."

Rudolph Giuliani, the chief U.S. prosecutor in New York, called the aborted sale "mind-boggling in scope."

He said it included F-4 and F-5 jet fighters, more than 15,000 air-to-air and wire-guided tow anti-tank missiles and scores of tanks. Also included were helicopters, long-range artillery and several C-130 transport planes.

Jordan to mark Arab Environment Day today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will observe Arab Environment Day on Thursday with a number of activities and programmes designed to spread public awareness about the importance of protecting the environment from pollution.

The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, in cooperation with municipal and village councils in the country, has organised lectures, seminars and speeches intended to alert the public about the need to prevent pollution and protect the environment. The programme aims to encourage tree-planting, the reclamation of land, combating desertification, protecting vegetation and wildlife and developing public gardens in addition to protecting water sources and safeguarding public health.

The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) has also prepared a special programme on general cleanliness at Azraq, the neighbouring village and around the wildlife reserves at Azraq. The programme will be carried out in cooperation with schoolchildren and friends of the RSCN at the University of Jordan.

Balqa police arrest two after youth's body found in cave

SALT (J.T.) — Police in the Balqa region have uncovered a crime, which took place more than three months ago after the body of 21-year-old Ahmad Khleifat was discovered in a cave covered with a plastic sheeting. The murder suspects were identified by the police as 21-year-old MAA and 22-year-old MKM who admitted committing the crime on Jan. 11 this year.

According to Brigadier Ghaleb Dumur, the director of the Balqa police department, the victim was reported missing by his father on Jan. 16 and police investigations to trace the youth over the past three months led nowhere.

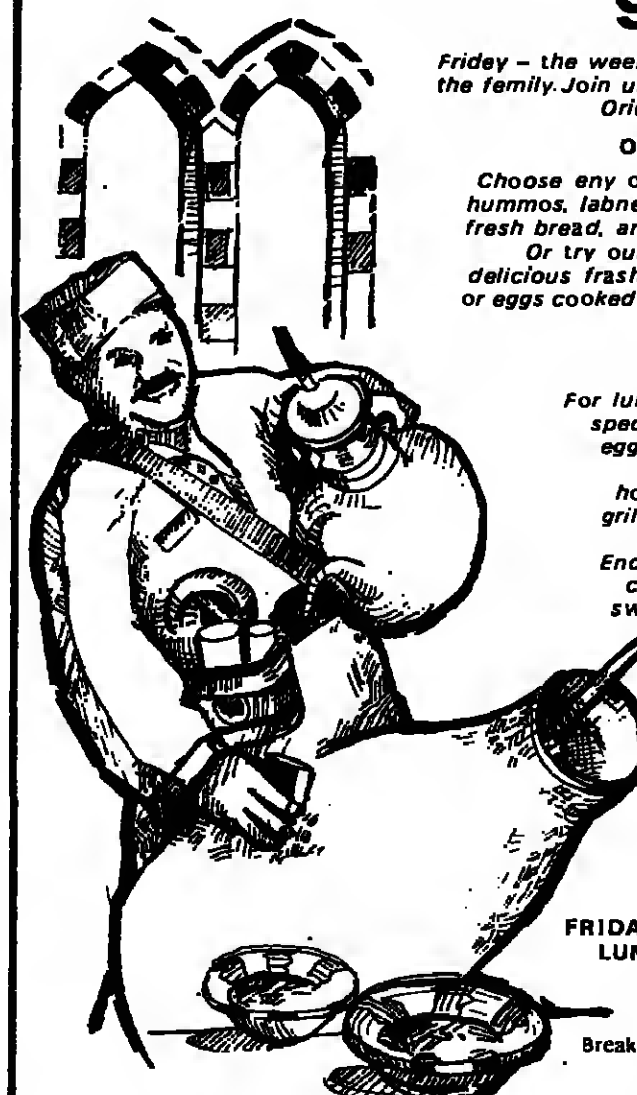
On April 16 the father told the police that the remains of his son had been found in a cave at Magharib, near Salt and Brig. Dumur said that the police and the region's prosecutor general went to the site and saw the body inside the cave. The body, which had been there for more than three months, was sent to the University

of Jordan Hospital for autopsy and soon afterwards the hospital's coroner reported that Ahmad Khleifat had been killed by bullets fired into his chest and other parts of his body, Brig. Dumur added.

Soon afterwards, he continued, the police launched an intensified campaign to find the killers and worked in coordination with the public and police departments in other cities. This investigation provided information and clues which eventually led to the arrest of the two murderers, the police chief said.

When interrogated, the two suspects said that on Jan. 11 they went with the victim to a remote area west of Salt to have some drinks together and the two started firing shots in the air, unintentionally hitting their friend in the process, Brig. Dumur explained. Brig. Dumur said the revolver has now been seized and the case has been referred to the court.

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King shows the way

IN his address to the opening session of the fifth annual conference of the Al al-Bait Foundation yesterday, His Majesty King Hussein spoke at length and in no unclear terms about this nation's troubles and aspirations, pointing out the way to true salvation and the better future that we all look to. His in-depth and objective analysis of what went wrong with the Arab and Islamic nations over the past years and of how the present sad situation could be corrected and reversed is a testimony to the leader's deep understanding of history and his great vision for the future. It is a lesson that we must learn well, if indeed we are interested in real progress and achievement, and it is also an example for the rest of humanity to follow if true brotherhood and genuine cooperation are to be restored among nations and peoples of the world.

The King, in his address, stressed the need to combine our religion and culture, on the one hand, and modern science, on the other hand, so that the interaction can produce the strong institutions that can not only withstand the pressures of modern living but also help us all lead more fulfilling and meaningful lives. He made a strong and convincing plea for humanity at large not to indulge in its pursuit of material wealth and power at the expense of the weak and man's spiritual values.

In effect, the King was charting a way in which humanity and human achievements could interact for the benefit of all, without compromising the past for the present, or the temporal for the spiritual.

And, as His Majesty pointed out, this could be done and should be done, but especially here in the Arab and Islamic worlds where our peoples are eager to start building for the future from now, if only because we have lagged behind for so long and because we have so much to contribute to humanity and civilisation. The honourable participants at Al al-Bait Foundation conference, to whom His Majesty directed his historic speech, will no doubt look with great interest and keenness at the analysis and guidelines put before them. And they will enrich the debate with their tremendous and diversified experiences and intellect. We wish the fifth conference every success in its deliberations, and we are both honoured and happy that this distinguished group of prominent Muslim scholars is debating major issues of great concern to the whole world here in Jordan.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Right is in the side of the strong

IN the mid forties when the United Nations Organisation was established the five major world powers were given a right to veto resolutions at the Security Council. This right has been used by these powers on many occasions, especially by the United States whenever it wanted to protect Israel from condemnation for its aggression on the Arabs. This right to veto resolutions has been abused so often by the big world powers which resort to it whenever they see their interests are being threatened, though such interests are sometimes diametrically opposed to those of others and contravene international law. The most recent veto was used by the United States against a resolution that would have condemned it for the raid on Libya. Britain and France also vetoed the same resolution because they too support the American stand vis-a-vis Libya. Now, in the mid-nineties and in view of developments and the emergence of new powers and new blocs around the globe, the right to veto resolutions at the world community to take steps to introduce reforms to the world organisation and stop injustice in order to allow what is right to be established. The Charter of the United Nations should be reconsidered so that more rights can be given to the smaller nations and justice can be established.

Al Dustour: Middle East needs peace

THE Israeli prime minister once again has called for the application of a Marshall Plan in the Middle East. This time was in a speech delivered to the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Peres has been following this course of deception in his meetings with foreign countries and has adopted this policy in a bid to mislead world public opinion and make everybody forget the truth about the real situation in the Middle East where Israeli forces still occupy Arab land and continue to carry out illegal measures against the Arab people. Peres wants the world to forget that it was because of Israel's occupation of Arab land that the Middle East region is unstable and weak and not due to economic reasons. He wants the world to keep its eyes closed to the atrocities his forces are committing against the Arabs, and has made himself a puppet of the region, calling on the Europeans to extend economic aid to its countries. Peres is trying to appear as an advocate of peace in a region becoming more and more unstable and on the verge of war due to Israel's continued arbitrary policies. He is trying to achieve all this while at home he has failed to bring about harmony between the two partners in the present coalition and proved incapable of putting his house in order. Peres' means of deception can trick no one, and it is high time that Europe told Peres to stop attempts to deceive others and escape from reality.

Sawt Al Shuah: Amman hosts Arab intellectuals

AMMAN these days is witnessing a series of important gatherings and conferences designed to examine the current Arab situation and lay down a groundwork for better inter-Arab relationships for the future. The Jordanian capital has always served as an arena for gatherings of intellectuals, scholars and politicians and provided a suitable climate for such dignitaries to discuss ways and means of achieving peace, stability and progress for their Arab countries. The new Al al-Bait conference opening Wednesday is yet another stage in the long march by the Arab Nation towards achieving its aspirations. The Arab Thought Forum's symposium on national security in the Arab World was also important, and came at a time when the Arabs are in dire need for unity and joint action. The symposium, the new conference and the many other gatherings are helpful not only for the participants but also for the future of their countries because they help to lay a basis for reestablishing unity and ending differences among these countries.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Adventures of American media

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — A foreigner coming to the United States would be astonished at the frenzy of denunciation about terrorism in the American press. And he would wonder why the White House has ordered such meaningless attacks on Libyan targets.

After all, only a handful of Americans have been affected by terrorism. Far more people have been killed in air crashes. And there also is no proof, aside from rhetoric, that Col. Qadhafi has been directly involved in the terrorist attacks which have occurred.

Europeans have been much more affected by terrorism than Americans, yet all of the European countries have been restrained in their actions. They have taken the view that terrorism is the weapon of the poor and the powerless. There

is little that governments can do about terrorism. They can kill a few terrorists, but more will appear. And perhaps they can seek to alleviate the conditions that give rise to terrorism.

In the United States, the press has been portraying Col. Qadhafi as a madman, depicting Arabs as ruthless bombthrowers, quoting young Palestinians as willing to commit suicide if they can destroy people and property of the enemy. Popular American attitudes are not friendly towards the Arabs, and the fanatic press campaign in recent weeks has made the already bad image of Arabs even worse.

And now the bombing attacks, the attempts to root out terrorism by attacking "training, communications, and

logistical" bases for the alleged terrorists. No one in their right mind believes that these attacks will do anything more than solidify Col. Qadhafi's position, gain him new friends throughout the world, and create even more terrorists.

Does Washington want to oust Col. Qadhafi from power? Yes. Does it intend to invade Libya? No. There were reports that the U.S. tried to persuade Egypt to join in an invasion of Libya, but that President Mubarak refused. And it is doubtful that Washington will commit American troops. The U.S. public mood is strongly opposed to direct American military intervention abroad.

Why then all this shouting and bombing against Libya? I have written many times in this commentary that I believe the actions against Libya are a

smokescreen, camouflage for other American worries. The real American worries are not Libya but: (1) the dangerously unsettled condition of global oil prices and supply, (2) the collapse of the tripartite agreement in Lebanon, (3) the Iran-Iraq war, and (4) the Palestinian-Israeli question.

The U.S. is worried that the current collapse in the price of oil could shake up the global economy that during the next year or so growth in some of the industrial countries could be faced with economic turmoil... or worse... in the developing countries.

If Lebanon falls back into the chaos of civil war, U.S. relations with Syria could worsen. That would please the Israelis. That also could have a dampening effect on U.S.-Soviet

relations which had begun to improve.

If Iran should prevail in the Iraq-Iran war, then a wave of Islamic fundamentalism could radiate out from Iran over much of the Arab and Islamic World.

And if all hope of a resolution of the Palestinian issue vanishes, then the U.S. will end up with only one ally in the Middle East — Israel. And the rest of the Arab and Islamic World will shift towards the Soviets, as many of them did after the war of 1967.

These are real worries in Washington. Yet every time the White House makes even the slightest move towards the Arabs, the powerful Zionist forces rear up like some gigantic dragon to nullify those moves. The Zionists care not

hing about anything in the Middle East or the world save their own power.

It is this situation which has created a madness in the White House. It is reminiscent of the madness of Vietnam when it was the clash of rightwing conservatives and White House moderates which afflicted officials with a paralysis. So striking at Col. Qadhafi is something safe to do. It strikes at a small foe, a man whose influence is far less than many believe, and a country which has only a tiny population and as little as oil no resources.

There will be more attacks, more foolishness. It can only result in even more trouble for the United States and the people of the Middle East. In the end it will create even more terrorism.

95 per cent of Western publishers are pro-Israelis

RIYADH — Professor Roger Garoudi, the Muslim thinker and author, has delivered a lecture in which he has warned against the danger of Israeli control over international public opinion. He said that the main strength of the state of Israel did not lie only in its army but in its "exploitation of public opinion."

He also stated that by dominating the film industry, major American TV networks and 95 per cent of American publishers, the pro-Israeli lobby in the U.S. controlled the votes of 70 out of 100 American senators.

He gave many examples of Israeli domination of the media in the West, including publishers' reluctance to publish his own books and those by other authors holding objective views on the Palestinian cause or on the Arab-Israeli conflict. He described the censorship and ban on pro-Arab book distribution, and encouragement and wide dissemination of writings hostile to Islam, Arabs and Palestinians. Authors sympathetic to them were persecuted, sued, boycotted by TV and even threatened with death while publishers who dared to publish their books were "doomed to bankruptcy."

Professor Garoudi said that Israel

depended on the international Zionist movement to unite Jews and resettle them in occupied Palestine. The Zionist lobby's machinations were characterised by precision and the international public opinion was manipulated to sympathise with it through the perpetuation of three major myths — the "legitimate" right of Jews in returning to the Promised Land "Palestine," the David-versus-Goliath picture of its conflict with the Arab world depicting itself as the weak David struggling against the aggressive stronger Arabs, and the claim that Israel was the only "democracy" in a region overwhelmingly ruled by autocratic and totalitarian governments.

By so doing Israel succeeded in receiving huge amounts of money and weapons and winning over substantial international public opinion to its side.

The slightest change in public opinion supporting Israel in the U.S. and Europe would result in a reduction in the financial and military support it was getting. This in the long run would compel its leaders to opt for negotiations to settle their conflicts with the Arabs and Palestinians, Professor Garoudi concluded — The Voice of The Arab World.

Thought forum, CAEU discuss Arab debt situation

(Continued from page 3)

debts on the one hand and the expansion of the local production based on the other hand.

"Thus, the burden of foreign debts is less than revenues, which make the transaction feasible," Dr. Hamameh said. "But if revenues were less than the burdens, this would lead to the accumulation of deficit because of the inability of the national economy to devise means to tackle the situation."

Dr. Hamameh pointed out that interest payments on debts were 30 per cent of the total deficit in the balance of trade of developing countries in 1972. "With the increase in debts and their interest rates, interest payments on these debts climbed to 50 per cent of the deficit in the balance of trade in the same countries between 1978 and 1982. The situation in the Arab World is almost identical to that in developing countries," Dr. Hamameh said.

Dr. Osama Al Ansari, a researcher and member of the ATF, has prepared a paper on the social and economic impacts of foreign debts in which he reviewed the factors which have compelled most of the developing countries to resort to borrowing.

Dr. Ansari pointed out in his paper, which will be discussed Thursday, that it was only in 1982 when Mexico announced that it could not repay its foreign debts that the dangers resulting from the increase in developing countries' foreign debts surfaced as a major issue of international concern. It was only then that the industrialised countries became aware of the crisis they had dragged themselves into by offering loans to developing countries, the paper continued.

According to Dr. Ansari, the main reason that compelled developing countries to borrow from industrialised countries was that their economic expectations were not consistent with their limited natural resources.

The limited natural resources of many developing countries hinder their plans for development and consequently force them to depend on foreign debts, the paper added. But, as they later find out, their dependence on loans aggravates this shortcoming and leads to the decline of their economies in the medium and long term, according to Dr. Ansari.

Another mistake which the developing countries make, in Dr. Ansari's view, is that although

they are basically agricultural countries, they tend to ignore agriculture for the sake of industrialisation.

But since most developing countries lack sufficient natural resources and technological know-how, the result is that agriculture is neglected and these countries also fail to catch up with the rapid developments in world industry, Dr. Ansari said.

Dr. Ansari then went on to discuss the debts of Arab countries quoting a study by Dr. Ramzi Sadeq in which he found out that Arab foreign debts have increased from \$69 billion in 1971 to \$73 billion in 1981.

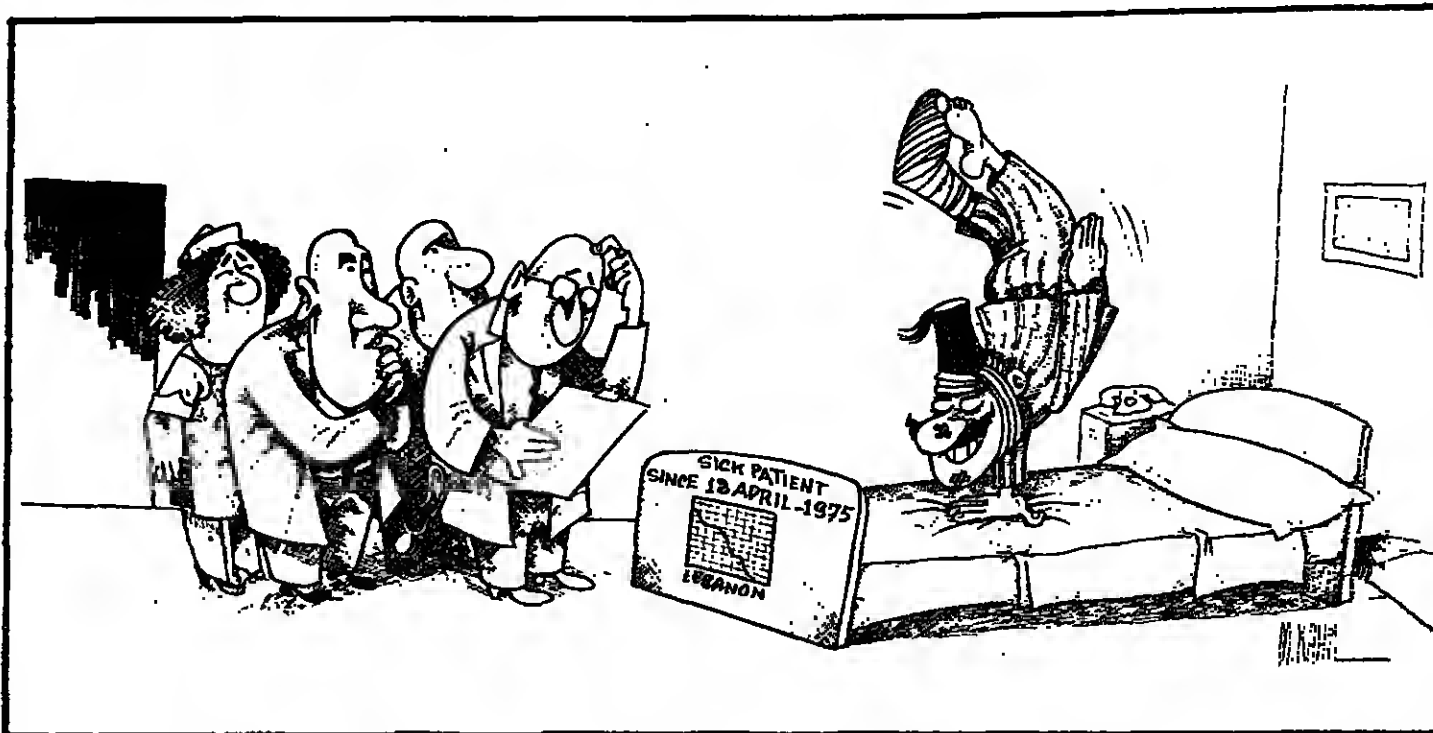
The foreign debts of Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia constitute 80 per cent of Arab foreign debts, Dr. Ansari noted. He pointed out that data on foreign debts varies from one source to another.

In his paper Dr. Ansari cited new figures researched by Dr. Henri Azzam on Arab foreign debts. According to Dr. Azzam, Arab foreign debts increased to \$103 billion in 1984 and while Algeria succeeded in reducing its foreign debt, the number of Arab countries with high foreign debts compared to their Gross National Products increased from four in 1981 to 10 in 1983.

Dr. Ansari then reviewed different suggestions to solve the problems of developing countries in debt. He discussed in some detail the policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which usually asks countries in debt to adopt austerity measures and increase their taxes in order to overcome their foreign debts.

Although Dr. Ansari did not take a firm stand on the usefulness of the IMF prescription, he did point out that implementing IMF instructions could shake "economic and social shocks" which might lead to negative political repercussions.

Rescheduling debts as means of solving the problems of developing countries was also discussed by Dr. Ansari. He noted that many countries have resorted to rescheduling their foreign debts although he noted that this usually has economic repercussions. To begin with, the rescheduling of debts increases debts, since this means an increase in interest rates and secondly it makes the country more vulnerable to external economic conditions imposed by the creditors, he said.



Tripoli orders out journalists amid EC moves

(Continued from page 1)

The Libyan move came as West Germany announced that it was cutting Libya's diplomatic mission in Bonn by more than half and was imposing severe restrictions on the movements of remaining Libyan staff.

In Brussels, the community took its first economic measure against Libya by announcing that it was dropping Libya from a list of North African countries that benefit from subsidised butter exports.

The moves were the latest taken by European governments following U.S. pressure for stronger action against Libya, whom Washington accuses of sponsoring international guerrilla violence.

Six European countries have acted so far against Libya. In addition to West Germany and Britain which said on Tuesday it was expelling 21 Libyans, Denmark said it was expelling seven resident Libyan diplomats "as soon as possible."

Luxembourg, Belgium and The Netherlands said they would cut the number of Libyan diplomats accredited in their countries.

Spain has also indicated it would expel an undetermined number of Libyan residents following the EC decision.

An Italian Foreign Ministry source said that Italy was preparing measures to restrict the number of Libyans in the country as well as cutting staff in Italy's embassy in Tripoli.

Greece, however, has distanced itself from its EC partner's moves. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said Wednesday he had seen no evidence of Libyan involvement in guerrilla attacks.

He told the Greek parliament that Greece would therefore not immediately implement the EC decision to curb the activities of Libyan missions on its soil.

European governments were also stepping up security and closely monitoring Libyan envoys in their capitals.

Tanks and armoured cars patrolled London's Heathrow airport. Police last Thursday found a bomb in luggage about to be carried on to an El Al Israeli airliner.

A scheduled Libyan Arab Airlines flight from Tripoli to London and back on Wednesday was cancelled.

West Germany and the United States say a bomb attack on April 5 on a West Berlin discotheque frequented by U.S. servicemen was staged with the help of the Libyan mission in East Berlin.

In The Hague, U.S. Attorney-General Edwin Meese met community leaders for talks on legal ways of combating guerrilla violence. The Dutch Justice Ministry said Mr. Meese flew in on the eve of a gathering of EC justice and interior ministers to review their cooperation against guerrillas.

The official Libyan news agency JANA reported earlier on Wed-

nesday that three cruisers of the Soviet naval fleet based in the Mediterranean were calling at Libyan ports in the wake of the U.S. air raids.

The United States said the raids were virtually flawless.

But military analysts in Washington — pointing to civilian deaths, missed targets, jet malfunctions and unexploded bombs — say the operation went badly awry.

Several Middle East analysts agreed, saying the raid had provoked protests in Western Europe and drew attention to America's military competence as well as its ethics.

France's new right-wing government approved wide-ranging plans to crack down on guerrilla violence and crime but made no immediate move to join its EC partners in acting against Libyans in the country.

Government spokesman Alain Juppe said after a weekly cabinet meeting to draw up guidelines on a new policy on law-and-order that "the fight against crime and terrorism is a top priority for the government."

But asked whether France would enforce the EC decision to restrict the size of Libyan diplomatic missions and movement of their personnel, Juppe said: "France will apply the common decision as soon as the situation is clarified." He would not elaborate.

French Defence Minister Andre Giraud denied a report that U.S. bombers had flown across French territory on their way to bomb Libya last week in defiance of France's refusal to grant them overflying rights.

"I am certain that American planes did not overfly French territory," Mr. Giraud said in response to reporters' questions after Wednesday's weekly cabinet meeting.

The satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné earlier quoted well-informed French officers as saying that the F-111 bombers flew over the Pyrenees mountains, which from the border between France and Spain, and could have slipped past radar tracking stations (See page 2).

In Moscow about 150 Soviets demonstrated on Wednesday with anti-American chants and banners across from the U.S. embassy, a day after American officials complained about an incident during a similar protest Tuesday.

The demonstrators held banners protesting the U.S. attack on Libya and U.S. nuclear tests and chanted to the prompting of leaders using megaphones.

On Tuesday, the embassy complained to the Foreign Ministry that protesters were allowed to interfere with access to the embassy building.

The demonstrators, most of them Soviets, stayed primarily

across a broad avenue from the embassy on Tuesday. But two groups crossed the street and stood in front of the building, waving their fists and chanting slogans.

In Bangkok, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said the U.S. lost five planes in its raids against Libya, not one as reported by Washington.

Mr. Kapitsa told a press conference two of the planes shot down were F-111s based in Britain and the other three carrier-based fighters "which went into the sea as well."

He said the U.S. was trying to cover up its losses but the Soviet Union through "national technical means" had been able to verify the crash of the planes. He refused to give other details.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman made the same statement in Moscow on Tuesday. The U.S. denied the claim.

Mr. Kapitsa also praised Thailand for its "wisdom and independence" in voting for a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning the U.S. air strike on Libya.

"The government of Thailand took a very serious independent stance. It is a demonstration of wisdom and independence," Mr. Kapitsa said.

Several newspapers in the Gulf region on Wednesday criticised the triple veto by the United States, Britain and France of the Security Council resolution.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said the United States was "deeply disappointed" that Thailand voted in support of the resolution.

"We are deeply disappointed that an old and trusted friend such as Thailand chose to vote for a resolution which, turning logic on its head, condemned the United States for a legitimate act of self-defence against a Libyan terrorist act which was not condemned," the spokesman declared. "The source of the problem is Libyan actions, not U.S. actions."

"We made our views known to the Royal Thai government and asked for their support on this issue of vital importance to us. Thailand chose to vote against us," he said. "We have made the Thai government aware of our disappointment, and beyond that I'm not going to speculate."

Thailand provided the vital ninth vote that would have carried the Security Council vote condemning the U.S. raid on Libya had it not been vetoed.

Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee he found Thailand's vote "particularly reprehensible" in view of its close ties with the United States.

A large group of U.S. Congressmen have sent letters praising Mrs. Thatcher for cooperating in the U.S. raid and condemning President Mitterrand

for denying use of French air space.

In London, the British government clarified potentially embarrassing remarks by Mrs. Thatcher that implied she had no veto over the use of U.S. nuclear missiles based in Britain.

The remarks came in a question and answer session in the House of Commons on Tuesday when Mrs. Thatcher was asked about the alleged use of anti-personnel cluster bombs by the U.S. planes that attacked Libya.

She said Britain had set down precise criteria before giving permission for U.S. planes to fly from British bases for the bombing mission. But it was up to the United States to use the weapons necessary to secure its objectives.

Pressed by an opposition Labour parliamentarian to say whether this extended to nuclear weapons, Mrs. Thatcher said: "The precise method the United States used is a matter for the United States."

Thatcher aides said on Wednesday the prime minister had "missed the reference" to nuclear weapons in the usual noisy atmosphere of the twice-weekly question session.

Public concern was expressed last week, following the Libya raids, about the extent of British government control over U.S. forces based in Britain. Opinion polls showed more than two-thirds of Britons opposed Mrs. Thatcher's decision to allow British bases to be used.

The government has consistently refused to reveal details of confidential agreements that since the 1950s have governed the use of U.S. bases and their conventional and nuclear weaponry.

Senate panel votes against arms sales

(Continued from page 1)

objections to administration arms deals with most Arab nations.

Last September, the administration dropped plans to sell Saudi Arabia new top-of-the-line F-15 fighters and last month indefinitely postponed plans to sell Jordan up to \$1.9 billion worth of advanced planes and weaponry.

"I assume we're headed towards a (presidential) veto and an attempt to override that veto," Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy said Tuesday, shortly after the sub-committee made its recommendation by voice vote.

Only the chairman, Representative Lee Hamilton, was heard to vote no on the legislation to reject the sale.

Mr. Murphy testified that the sale was essential to protect U.S. security interests in the Gulf and to deter possible aggression by Iran by the expansion of its war with Iraq.

"That's why we pushed the sale at this time," Mr. Murphy said. "It's directly tied to the crescendo of threats out of Tehran against Saudi Arabia and Kuwait."

مركز الصحافة

Expo 86 appears headed for successful six-month run

VANCOUVER (R) — When Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Diana officially open Expo 86 here on May 2, they will launch what organisers are confidently describing as one of the major international events in North America this century.

Indeed, the \$1.5 billion transportation and communications fair with the theme "World in motion — World in touch" does appear headed for a successful six-month run in this Canadian port city, which is celebrating its 100th birthday.

Superpower rivalry will abound, with the Soviet Union, China and the United States making their first appearance together at a North American fair. Both the United States and the Soviet Union are devoting almost all of their pavilions to showcasing achievements in manned space flight.

The competition for exhibition space has been intense and a Malaysian delegation which was late filing its application may end up locating its pavilion on a nearby

barge. "We are sold out," says James Pattison, president and chairman of Expo 86 Corp. "We can't find space for another food cart on that site."

An estimated 15 million people are expected to visit the picturesque 173-acre site along the waterfront with the snow-capped Rocky mountains as a backdrop. The successful \$100 million sales effort is believed to be the largest marketing campaign ever on the continent.

Besides the future king and queen of Britain, expected visitors include British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, U.S. Vice President George Bush, a high-level Chinese delegation and royalty from Japan. The names of the Japanese visitors have not yet been announced.

Expo 86 is a "special category" fair at which the host nation leases prefabricated structures to foreign countries and the theme is limited. The result is a proliferation of modular rectangles to house 54 foreign exhibitors.

The Soviet pavilion will be the largest of the 39 international installations. It will celebrate that country's pioneering role in space with a 15-metre statue of cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, who became the first man in space in April 1961.

The highlight of the exhibition will be a duplicate of the Soyuz-Salyut space station now orbiting the earth. While it has never been launched, the 33-metre long structure is "the real thing," said pavilion representative Michael Smirnov.

He said the Soviets spent \$1.7

million of their \$5 million Expo budget just to ship it to Vancouver.

The United States decided last summer to scrap plans to display one of the space shuttles, Enterprise, because of the \$2.6 million cost of refurbishing and transporting it to Canada's west coast.

Instead, the Americans will spotlight their space expertise in a series of scale models.

One section of the pavilion will be devoted to heroes of the space programme, including the seven astronauts killed in the Challenger shuttle disaster in January.

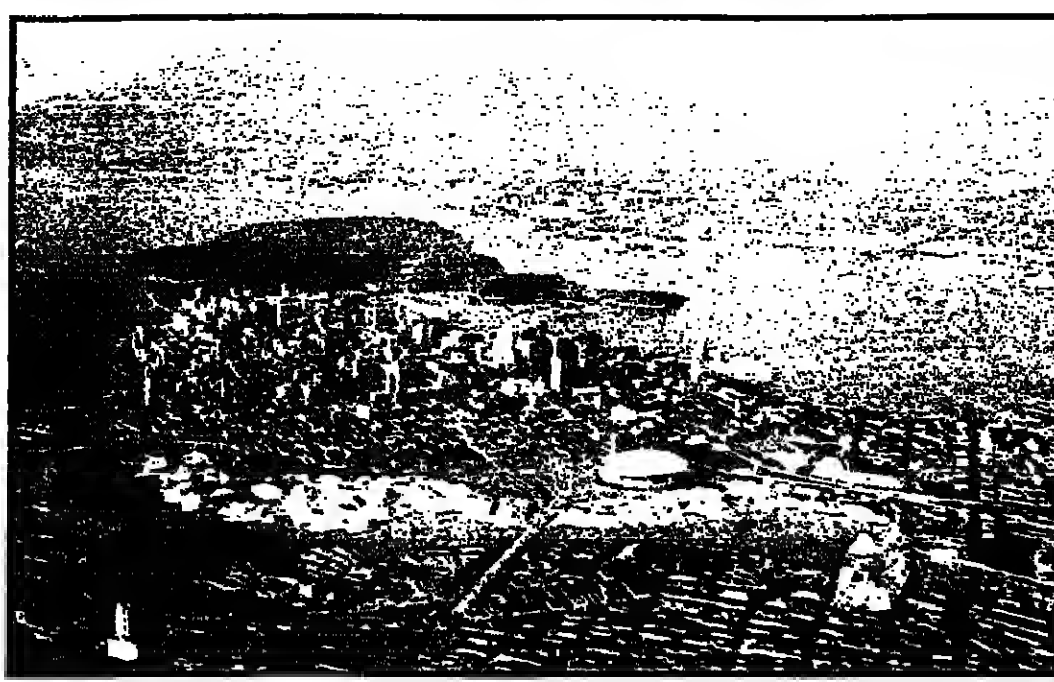
Another area will focus on spacecraft while a third will feature the shuttle and preparations for a launch. But the centrepiece will be a dramatic on-stage diorama with a scale model of the proposed U.S. space station.

"This is one thing people will remember most vividly," said U.S. exhibits director James Ogul. "They walk right out onto a platform, as if they are on a shuttle about to dock with the space station."

For their part, the Chinese, still relatively new to world exhibitions, will have less to sell and more to see than in past appearances.

The exhibits will range from bricks that came from the Great Wall to a model of a ship used by navigator Cheng Ho, who made seven epic voyages to the west in the 15th century.

Ultimately, the visitors will determine the hits of the fair and there is no shortage of candidates. They range from a snake-like con-



A panoramic view of downtown Vancouver and the main EXPO site (foreground) on False Creek with Canada Place jutting into the harbour in Burrard Inlet.

crete highway encrusted with 200 vintage vehicles to a train that levitates above its track.

Almost all exhibitors will concentrate on the fair's transportation and communications theme and few are confusing Expo 86 as a trade show.

The Japanese pavilion, for example, instead of presenting displays of cars and electronic consumer goods, will present a detailed model of a coastal city of the future with 5,000 moving pieces.

But the overall message that Expo 86 will deliver is that technology cannot solve all the

opportunities for job and investment.

Premier Bill Bennett has encountered tough criticism over the eviction of low-income tenants from rooming houses in the city centre to create more hotel space for tourists.

Yet the fair is expected to give the province a shot of confidence — despite the anticipated \$400 million deficit from the cost of staging it.

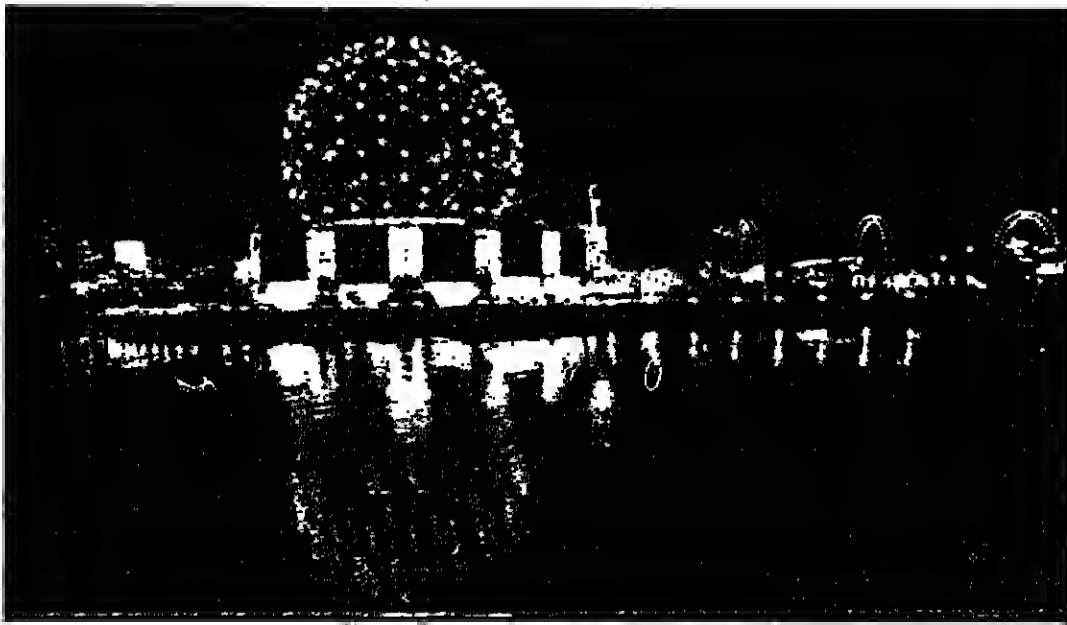
It will put Vancouver on the map for half a year and is likely to lead to the end of the city's reputation as an unknown townland behind the mountains.

world's problems, in itself a break with the tradition that world's fairs offer rosy visions of the future.

Highway 86, a \$4.5 million sculpture carrying more than 200 vehicles from the past, is described by James Wines, the New York City architect who designed it, as "an archaeological dig of the future."

"It is a double-edged piece. It raises the prospect of technology out of control," Wines said.

The host province of British Columbia is counting on Expo 86 to lift the local resource-based economy out of the lagging effects of the recession and to create new



The EXPO Centre draws visitors night and day.



The Canadian pavilion unfurls its sails in welcome.

Supertanker now seen as 'white elephant', its day done

By Robert Trautman
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The supertanker — a quarter-mile long behemoth that dwarfed warships and epitomised the power of oil — is vanishing from the oceans.

Tonned as the ship of the future a few years ago, with capacities ranging from 160,000 to 400,000 tonnes, the huge tankers ruled the seas between oil fields in the Gulf and refineries everywhere — lumbering hulks, often steered by autopilot, that made other vessels seem soot for safety and gave environmentalists nightmare visions of colossal oil spills.

Now, radical changes in the economics and geography of the oil market have rendered the great ships obsolete.

Vessels that cost \$50 million to build are going to the wreckers of Taiwan — chief graveyard for unwanted tankers — to be pounded into \$5 million worth of scrap.

Some are also being "downsized," with chunks cut from their midsections to reduce length.

"They turned out to be white

elephants," says Arthur McKee, a New York shipping analyst, writer and lecturer.

The U.S. maritime administration says there are now 518 tankers of over 200,000 tonnes deadweight afloat worldwide, but an estimated 90 per cent of them are idle.

Another 23 are in the process of being scrapped, it says.

Officials at the Exxon Corporation, a major supertanker owner, say the size of their fleet peaked in 1978, when it sailed 17.3 million cargo tonnes of company-owned ships. Today the figure is only 9.7 million tonnes.

Some of the ships function as costly floating warehouses for unsold oil. Some are bobbing at ports worldwide, unused.

A spokesman for the Chevron Company said that of Chevron's four "ultra-large" tankers — those with over 320,000 tonnes capacity — one is hauling oil, one is being used for storage off the African coast and two are laid up in the East Indies.

Of Chevron's 15 "very large" crude carriers — 160,000 to 320,000 tonnes — eight are wor-

king and seven are laid up. Chevron scrapped six supertankers last year.

Specialists in the field say the supertanker construction boom of the 1970s was spurred by the then-growing demand for oil — with extra pressure applied by the Arab embargo of 1973-74 — and by the need at that time to ship great quantities over long distances.

The thinking then was, "big is best."

The sheer size of the new ships — the biggest more than quadrupled the 90,000 tonnes loaded-displacement of the aircraft carrier Enterprise, the world's largest warship — created navigation-hazard and pollution problems.

Environmentalists feared the leviathans would aggravate the modern problem of oil spills and their worries were occasionally borne out. One of the worst spills ever occurred when the Amoco Cadiz ran aground off France in 1978, dumping 22,000 tonnes of oil into coastal waters.

The turning point of the supertanker era came when the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) steadily raised the price of oil until it reached about \$35 a barrel last year, cutting demand for the OPEC product and the huge ships needed to transport it.

The world reacted to the escalating prices with conservation and also with intensive efforts to find and pump oil from new or previously uneconomic sources — in the North Sea, Mexico, Alaska and Indonesia.

Specialists say recent reductions in oil prices, to under \$15 a barrel, will likely spur oil and petrol consumption.

But as for shipping capacity, they say, the gap between tonnage needed and tonnage afloat is not likely to be closed for years to come.

In any case, the experts add, the nature of the transportation of oil has probably changed permanently.

The main new sources of oil in the North Sea, Mexico, Indonesia and Alaska have one thing in common — they are in close pro-

ximity to consumers, making redundant the giant tankers once needed to haul oil over long distances.

In addition, oil industry analysts say, more producers now refine oil on-site and move it as oil product, further cutting the need for the crude carriers.

Also, shippers found that smaller tankers could serve a wider range of ports, many of which are too small to accommodate the giants.

At the same time, the United States, long a major market for Middle East oil, has shifted to greater use of nearby Mexican and Canadian oil.

Shipping analyst McKenzie said one tanker sailing back and forth between Mexico and America can carry 12 times as much oil in a year as the same ship on a U.S.-Middle East run.

"The big ships are locked into the Middle East run — and the ports that can handle them," he said.

He added that recent improvements in the Suez Canal made it a cheaper way to ship oil from

the Middle East to U.S. and European markets, further dooming the giant tankers once needed for the long haul round the Cape of Good Hope.

Randa Habib's Corner

For Your Information...

PRICES of so many things went up lately in Jordan without any public announcement from the government informing citizens about such raises.

As an example, the import licence is still officially four per cent. In fact, as I was told by people in the business sector, it went up to five per cent, without any official announcement being made.

Fees for registration and licensing of cars also went up between 65 to 120 per cent. Quite a raise. But again no public warning.

In fact, people who were renewing their cars' annual registration were taken by complete surprise to discover that they had to pay, in the case of small car owners, 65 per cent more than what they paid last year.

While, for example, this person was accustomed to pay JD 22 every year for the registration of her car, this year she had to pay JD 36. This is in the case of four-cylinder cars.

As for six-cylinder cars, the fees went up from JD 50.6 to JD 113, almost 120 per cent more.

But this is not all. The registration and licensing tax on a new car went also up. For example, in the case of a 2000 cc car the tax went up from JD 173 to JD 238.5, while for cars from 2000 cc to 2800 cc the tax was raised from JD 333 to JD 360.5. As for cars with an engine capacity of over 2800 cc the fees went up from JD 400 to JD 615.

The point I want to make is that taxes go up all over the world. It is the responsibility and authority of the government to find ways to raise funds. But why should people be kept in the dark? People have the right to know in advance what are they expected to pay or else how could they manage their home budgets and spending?

Danes develop dynamic new windpower industry

By Christopher Follett
Reuter

COPENHAGEN — Windmills, one of the most ancient sources of energy known to man, have found new life through modern technology in low-lying Denmark, where they are helping to cut the national energy bill and earn valuable foreign currency.

By harnessing wind, one of the country's few natural resources, Denmark has established a fast-growing windmill industry which exports over 90 per cent of its production.

Typical of most industry in Denmark, windmill production is carried out by small, specialist, labour-intensive units.

Some 20 Danish firms build windmills and the turbines they use, and only five produce them on any major scale. Nonetheless, Denmark is a leading world producer, with an output of 2,500 last year.

Plans providing direct state financial support for investment in windpower sparked the Danish windmill boom in 1979. Since then some 1,400 new mills have been erected in Denmark alone, from small farm units upwards.

In 1985, these generated 40 million kilowatt hours of power, one per cent of the country's total energy requirements.

The export performance of Denmark's new industry has been particularly impressive, notably to the United States where exports totalled two billion crowns (\$226 million) last year, and similar sales are confidently expected this year.

The top Danish windmill producers have concentrated on the fast-expanding Californian market, where a new windfarm boom fuelled by generous tax credits has

boosted Denmark's exports.

"Over a third of the 13,000 windmills currently operating in California are Danish and we intend to increase our market share to 45 per cent this year," the managing director of one leading company said. "Denmark's native trading instinct has created a major new export industry."

Faced with growing competition from the Netherlands and increasingly stagnant home demand, Danish windmill-makers are now turning to new markets in windswept countries with high energy needs and limited currency to import fuels.

Two Danish wind turbines have been installed in the Cape Verde islands of West Africa as part of a joint Danish-United Nations development aid programme. Danish windpower research and feasibility projects have also begun in India, with an eye to potential export markets there.

"There are vast wind resources to be tapped along the entire European Atlantic coast as well as in the Mediterranean and China," one manufacturer said.

The latest development in Denmark is offshore windfarms, the first of which was built in the town of Ebeltoft, East Jutland, last year using 16 windmills located along a specially constructed seafloor mole. The installation now produces an impressive 13 per cent of local electricity needs.

Onshore windmill parks, of which there are six in operation in Denmark, are also expanding. A new 35-mill project, the country's highest to date, is planned in windswept West Jutland, where there are constant average winds of five metres per second (11 miles an hour) all year round.

Saudi costumes dazzle Washington

By Joanne L. Nix

WASHINGTON — Now, the general public in the Washington area can enjoy some of Saudi Arabia's most prized art works, which formerly were on view at the Saudi embassy only for invited guests.

On April 3, the Saudi embassy invited representatives of the Textile Museum of Washington to select 23 traditional Bedouin costumes for a display at the museum, entitled "Traditional Costumes of Saudi Arabia." The exhibition is open to the public for a four-week period.

The costumes, as well as Arabian handicraft items, were presented to Washington at a reception at the embassy given last month by the Saudi ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar Bin Sultan.

77 costumes were shown at the ambassador's reception and fashion show; 23 were chosen for the Textile Museum display. The garments reflect the tradition of a culture centred at the crossroads of three continents.

From the deep blue-black indigos and reds of Bedouin dress to the sumptuous silks of the central and eastern coastal regions, traditional costumes of men, women and children are on view.

Alfred Hillman, the president of a film company based in Washington, was invited to videotape the proceedings. His crew used four cameras during the reception to film the proceedings. Hillman's company produced a 15-minute tape from more than four hours of material. The videotape runs continuously in conjunction with the Textile Museum exhibition. Included are highlights from the reception interspersed with slides of Saudi traditional life and modern technological and medical achievements and arhaic development.

Hillman said he had worked closely with Saudis in Washington to prepare the show at the embassy. According to the film producer, even though the technical demands of modern Saudi society have changed the

Bedouin way of life, he was convinced that "the Saudis seem to be making a concentrated effort to preserve the crafts and customs of the vanishing culture."

Hillman said that his experience with the Saudis had whetted his interest in the Middle East and he hoped he would soon have an opportunity to visit that area of the world.

Joan Wessel, the Textile Museum's public relations director, said that most of the costumes are privately owned. Many of them were brought to the United States by the ambassador and his wife, Princess Haifa bint Faisal, youngest daughter of the late King Faisal. Wessel reported that the princess is deeply interested in Saudi costume attire and one day hopes to collect all the old costumes and display them in a museum in Saudi Arabia.

According to Wessel, the Textile Museum was fortunate to have a spare gallery when the princess extended the invitation to exhibit the costumes. "This is one of the best times of year for tourists to visit Washington," she said, "because it is also the time of

our cherry blossom festival which attracts visitors from all over the world."

She said the Museum is enthusiastic about any fine collection of textile-oriented art that is offered to it by collectors. "This is just the sort of thing we support and are anxious to show the public," she said. "Princess Haifa provided us with a wonderful opportunity because we had a gallery free."

She revealed that the Textile Museum was so eager to publicise the exhibit that it sent brochures to a number of high schools and colleges in the area. "We hoped that we could encourage a high school audience and teachers to come in because it is an interesting show which illustrates how Middle Easterners dressed until very recently." She said that visitors are interested to learn that on special occasions in the Arab World, similar costumes are still worn.

Pamela Kessler of the Washington Post interviewed an information officer at the Saudi embassy about Arab dress in

Saudi Arabia today. According to the spokesperson, the ornate, sequined costumes are now an unusual sight in Saudi Arabia, but they still endure.

The spokesperson explained that Saudi women continue to attend parties wearing long floral robes, made of whatever material they wish. But the dresses made today are not as elaborate, she said, and there is practically no hand work any more apart from the gowns with sequins.

The most sumptuous and elaborate costumes are from the central plain of the country, home of Riyadh. The most elaborate are wedding dresses which are receiving the most "oohs and aahs" from awestruck museum visitors. These are the gowns worn by the bride, her attendants and wedding guests at the festivities given by the groom's father.

The two wedding dresses on display were handmade during the 1930's. On one, the crossed swords of Saudi Arabia are represented on the dress and the hood in a dense pattern of sequins and gold thread. — U.S. I.A.

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Amateur Olympic code finds renewed support

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Efforts to open the Olympic Games to all athletes, professional and amateur, were set back Wednesday when the world's national Olympic bodies decided the issue needed more study.

The Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) said there was no rush in dealing with the situation, which one delegation remarked had been around for at least 50 years.

The association's president, Mario Vasquez Rana of Mexico, also said he had been promised by International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch that the issue would not come up for OIC review until "he hears from all of us."

But the issue of who should be eligible for Olympic medals still may come up before the OIC this fall, Michele Verdier, an IOC spokeswoman, said she was certain in the issue would be on the agenda for the Oct. 12-17 meetings in Lausanne, Switzerland, even though action might then be deferred.

At issue is the Athletes' Code, a proposal to give the power to determine eligibility for the Games to the international federations that govern 28 Olympic sports.

Let by the Soviet Union, the majority of the more than 650 delegates at the ANOC general assembly blasted the plan as selling out the Olympics to commercial interests and depriving Third World nations of any chance at Olympic medals.

"We cannot accept these people leading us off the fine avenues of Olympism onto the backstreets of commercialism," Marat Gramov, president of Soviet Olympic Committee, said.

Eastern Bloc countries lined up solidly behind Gramov's lead. But the opposition to the code came from Western nations as well.

"I am not going to betray Coubertin," Nelson Piquero, president of the French National Olympic Committee, said in reference to the Parisian who 94 years ago called for a resumption of the Olympics to glorify amateur athletes.

"This is a complete aggression on the basic principles of Olympism," German Rieckhoff, president of the Puerto Rico Olympic Committee, said.

Kevin Gosper, president of the Australian Olympic Federation, said the proposed code "goes too far too quickly."

"It would introduce two classes of athletes, two classes of sport, two classes of countries, two classes of regions," Gosper said. "If our movement goes to open competition, we might as well pack up our Olympic ideal bugs and go home."

Of 23 speakers at the afternoon-long debate, only two spoke in favour of the code. Both said it was time to bring Olympic eligibility up-to-date.

Britain's Charles Palmer said the current eligibility rules for the games were drawn up "when we had 'players' and 'gentlemen'."

"I have heard reactionary statements against a small revolution," Palmer said. "It has sounded more like a United Nations meeting than a discussion of sports. I am fed up with the hypocrisy."

A statement from the New Zealand Olympic Association said the debate on allowing out-and-out pros into the Olympics was "10 years late at least."

"Fifty years ago we were discussing the same subject," New Zealand said. "Then, it was Jim Thorpe."

The U.S. Olympic Committee stayed out of the debate.

USOC President Robert Helmick had indicated displeasure earlier with giving the international federations power over eligibility requirements.

At one point in the debate, the USOC asked to be recognised. But when the microphone was turned on, George Miller, the

USOC's secretary general, said only: "The United States defers comment at this time."

Vasquez Rana said he would name members of the panel that will conduct the study when the ANOC meeting resumes Thursday.

He also said that the world's Olympic committees must learn to live with commercialism without becoming subservient to it.

"If we completely check it, we will not have the means we need," he said. "I'm not for free-for-all commercialisation, but we can have controlled commercialisation."

Tigers lose game, Gibson

NEW YORK (AP) — The Detroit Tigers lost a game to the Boston Red Sox Tuesday night, and also lost right fielder Kirk Gibson, for four to six weeks with severely sprained ligaments in his left ankle.

Tiger pitcher Jack Morris, 2-2, yielded home runs in the first five innings to Don Baylor, Rich Gedman and Tony Armas that powered the Red Sox to a 6-4 victory.

In the second inning, Gibson hurt his ankle hustling back to first base on a pickoff attempt.

"The bag seemed soft to me. It seemed I slipped when I stepped on it," Gibson said.

Elsewhere in the American League it was Chicago 5, Milwaukee 4; Baltimore 5, Cleveland 2; Texas 10, Toronto 1; New York 5, Kansas City 1; California 5, Oakland 1; and Minnesota 7, Seattle 1.

Yankees 5, Royals 1

New York rookie Bob Tewksbury allowed five hits over 7 1/3 innings as the Yankees beat Kansas City in a game interrupted by an eighth-inning brawl.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Beckenbauer still searching

BONN (R) — West German national manager Franz Beckenbauer said in an interview published that he had still not found his best team for the Mexico World Cup finals which start next month and that he would go on experimenting. Beckenbauer told playboy magazine: "We haven't found the right line-up even though we've been trying and testing for the last year. We must experiment up to the last minute." The manager said his main problem was finding a central figure in midfield. Observers say his regular midfield general Felix Magath has often disappointed and the most obvious alternative, 19-year-old Olaf Thon, does not yet seem mature enough for the job.

Borg signs up as 'tourist ambassador'

VISBY, Sweden (AP) — The Swedish Tourist Board has enlisted Bjorn Borg and other sports stars in an effort to get more visitors and counter the effects of terrorism which have made bookings for Europe, especially American, drop sharply in recent months. Borg, now a 30-year-old businessman, left for a three-week visit to Japan Tuesday with a dual mission. He will play American star Jimmy Connors in a couple of exhibitions and an invitation tournament but will also pursue his new career as "tourist ambassador," chiefly at a function for the Swedish Tourist Board in Tokyo April 25. Borg, who brings to Japan his wife Jannike and their 7-month-old son Robin on a first family trip abroad, says he loves his new life.

Khan continues dominance of squash

LONDON (R) — Pakistan's Jahangir Khan completed five years of undefeated international competition Tuesday when he beat New Zealander Ross Norman 9-6, 9-4, 9-6 to win his fifth British Open squash title. Jahangir, whose last defeat was to Australian Geoff Hunt in the 1981 finals here, recorded his eighth win in major tournaments finals over the 27-year-old New Zealander this year.

Bordeaux ends PSG's hopes

PARIS (R) — Bordeaux qualified for the French Cup final Tuesday, ending Paris Saint-Germain's dreams of a league and cup double.

Bordeaux won their semifinal second leg 2-1 at home after a 1-1 draw in Paris last Tuesday. They will meet Marseille in the final on April 30 at Parc Des Princes in Paris.

Marseille won their home leg against Rennes 1-0 and Tuesday held their opponents to a 1-1 draw at Rennes.

Bordeaux, last year's league champions, went ahead of PSG in the first minute through ex-West German striker Uwe Reinders.

PSG, who should tie up the league title in their final match on Friday against bottom-

of-the-table Bastia, equalised in the 20th minute through Yugoslav midfielder Safir Susic.

But the Parisians missed a glorious opportunity to take the lead in the 39th minute when Dominique Rocheteau drove a penalty against the post following a foul on Susic by Geront Rohr.

Bordeaux struck back with the killer blow when midfielder Rene Girard headed in off the bar moments before half time.

Jean Tigana played a major role in the second half as Bordeaux withstood concerted pressure from PSG, whose loss denied them the longed-for double, not achieved since 1975.

In the other semifinal second leg, Olympique Marseille, already nine times winners of the French Cup, gained another chance at the trophy by their aggregate win against Rennes.

After a frustrating first half, Rennes took hope in the 52nd minute with a goal by Guadeloupian attacker Mario Reihy.

But Marseille mustered their strength and equalised in the 78th minute with a goal by Senegalese Abdoulaye Diallo.

Celtics and Bucks reach second round of playoffs

NEW YORK (AP) — Kevin McHale scored 31 points to lead a balanced Boston attack as the Celtics crushed the Chicago Bulls 122-104 Tuesday night and joined the Milwaukee Bucks in the second round of the National Basketball Association playoffs.

Boston breezed to its third straight victory over the Bulls by holding Chicago's Michael Jordan to 19 points. Jordan scored 49 and 63 points, respectively, in the first two games.

The Celtics' second-round foe will come from the Detroit-Atlanta series, which was extended to a fourth game after the home team Pistons avoided elimination by beating the Atlanta Hawks 106-97 behind Kelly Tripucka's 33 points.

Milwaukee completed a three-game sweep of the New Jersey Nets with a 118-113 victory Tuesday night as Terry Cummings scored 23 points and Paul Pressey 22. The Bucks will play a second-round series against the winner of the Philadelphia-Washington series, which Philadelphia leads 2-1 after a 91-86 victory Tuesday night.

Boston 122, Chicago 104

Boston, which never trailed, got 23 points from McHale in building a 66-52 lead at the half before Chicago cut the deficit to 72-61. The Celtics answered that mild rally with a 15-0 run to turn the game into a rout.

Danny Ainge finished with 20 points for the Celtics. Larry Bird added 19. Dennis Johnson 16 and Robert Parish 15. John Paxson led Chicago with 23 points. Dave Corzine had 22 and Orlando Woolridge 14.

Bucks 118, Nets 113

New Jersey squandered an 18-point halftime lead after scoring a club playoff-record 73 points in the first two periods. Milwaukee outscored the Nets 36-22 in the third period to draw within 95-91 after three periods.

Otis Birdsong paced the Nets with 28 points and Buck Williams had 25. Each scored 18 points in the first half as New Jersey surpassed its previous first-half playoff scoring mark of 69 points, set in 1979 against Philadelphia and tied against the 76ers in 1984.

Pistons 106, Hawks 97

Tripucka scored 10 of Detroit's 13 points as the Pistons pulled away from an 18-18 tie to build a 31-22 advantage after the first period and never look back.

Dominique Wilkins, who scored 50 points in Atlanta's second-game victory, was held to 21 Tuesday night, only seven after intermission. Glenn Rivers had 20 points for the Hawks. Isiah Thomas added 20 points for the Pistons.

76ers 91, Bulls 86

Sedale Threatt scored eight points and Julius Erving and Bobby Jones added six apiece during a 26-6 streak that helped Philadelphia overcome a 13-point Washington lead.

Washington pulled within 89-86 with 16 seconds remaining following a seven-point streak.

Werder misses chance, title race still wide open

BONN (R) — A last-minute penalty miss by Werder Bremen defender Michael Kutzop in Tuesday's crucial league game with Bayern Munich left the race for the West German title open until the last match on Saturday.

Kutzop struck the post from the penalty spot after Bayern's Danish midfielder Soren Lerby was adjudged to have handled in the box, allowing Bayern to escape from Bremen with a goalless draw which gives them hope of retaining their title.

With just one match to play on Saturday, Bayern trail by two points but have a better goal difference and an easier final game when they play Borussia Moenchengladbach at home.

Werder face an awkward journey to Stuttgart knowing defeat could cost them the title after leading the league all season.

Urged on by a capacity 40,000 crowd, Werder did all the attacking in the first half but were denied the lead by a series of magnificent saves by Bayern's Belgian goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff.

But the Munich sides carved out the better chances in an exciting second half and it was Bremen goalie Dieter Burdenski's turn to show what a brilliant player he is.

Werder's star striker Rudi Voeller for the last 13 minutes, his first game after a five-month injury lay-off, and the gamble to break the deadlock nearly paid off.

The quick-thinking Voeller got his foot to a bouncing ball in the area and, though television replays seemed to show it hit Lerby in

the chest, the referee awarded a penalty.

Voeller had not played since he received a serious groin injury when fouled by Bayern captain Klaus Augenthaler in Munich last November.

Augenthaler, who had presented Voeller with a bouquet of flowers before the game to try to atone for his foul, was whistled and jeered by the Bremen crowd throughout the game.

The sight of Voeller playing with no sign of injury came as a great relief to West German soccer fans, who are pinning most of their hopes of World Cup success in Mexico on the wily striker.

In another game Tuesday, Bayer Uerdingen pulled off a shock 2-1 win in Moenchengladbach in what was their fourth game in seven days to move up to fourth and seal a UEFA Cup place.

The other works team of the giant chemical firm, Bayer Leverkusen, did their chances of a UEFA Cup place no harm, coming from behind to beat Stuttgart 2-1. The winner was saved by South Korean striker Cha Bum-

With Hanover and Saarbrücken already relegated, attention at the foot of the table was on the struggle to avoid 16th place and a play-off with the third team from Division Two.

Borussia Dortmund could only draw 1-1 with Schalke and remain in the danger position, though UEFA Cup finalists Cologne and Nuremberg are only a point ahead.


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Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

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Winner of three Oscar Awards for 1986 (Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30

Cine Theatre Philadelphia

Tel: 634144 - 634149

STARMAN

(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:15

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

Edwig Finsch Jealous Wife

(Colour)

Performances: 12:00, 3:00, 5:30, 8:00

Cinema OPERA

Abdali, behind Aila office

Tel: 675573

KILL ZONE

(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.5245/55	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3925/30	Canadian dollars
	2.1825/35	West German marks
	2.4635/50	Dutch guilders
	1.8265/80	Swiss francs
	44.53/58	Belgian francs
	6.9625/75	French francs
	1497/1498	Italian lire
	167.10/20	Japanese yen
	7.0500/50	Swedish crowns
	8.9600/50	Norwegian crowns
	8.0640/90	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	345.75/346.25	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market dropped sharply in early business and after a brief rally closed at the day's lows. Dealers said the reluctance of buyers to enter the market after the overnight sell-off on Wall Street made for the falls.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 27.5 to 1,637.7 after the day's high of 1,649.7 at 1020 GMT.

Hambros PLC made an agreed offer for Hambro Trust, valuing its shares at 385p each. Dealers speculated this could form part of a defence against any potential bidder for the merchant bank. Hambros PLC, suspended on Monday at 303p, reached a high of 286p after returning from suspension Wednesday morning, and closed at 266.

One dealer with a U.K. stockbroker said, "all the good news seems to have dried up... interest rates aren't going to fall for a while so there's no real impetus to buy stock at the moment." He added that the market had looked ripe for a correction after the recent gains on interest rate speculation.

Government bonds increased opening falls of up to one point to as much as 1 1/2 points at the close. Dealers said Tuesday's signal from the Bank of England that it was unwilling to endorse another fall in U.K. interest rates, and overnight declines on U.S. credit markets on fears that the Japanese would become net sellers rather than buyers of U.S. bonds, fuelled Wednesday's trend.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURS., APRIL 24, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's full moon aspects give you a big opportunity to work out whatever practical problems you have with other people as that they will more easily be resolved.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can get early action in whatever monetary interests you have in mind and get good results with them.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) It is less difficult now to come to a better understanding with others, especially with those whose views have been different.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) If you garner more data concerning your work, you can gain greater benefits from your routine activities.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Plan how to have more entertainment during this full moon and it will make you happier.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Handle home affairs in a confident fashion and improve the situation there. Invite people in to solve problems.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to garner the data you may need to solve some problem very easily now. Endeavor to gain greater prestige with the public.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study every possible way through which you can add to present income and add to your present possessions.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Put that plan to work that can gain you your cherished desires and they are soon yours. Socialize this evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Concentrate more on activities that are vital to your welfare and stop daydreaming so much.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get your personal aims clear in your mind so that you can soon attain them. Join with good friends later in the day.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) The moon is full and you can gain the energy to go after your finest ambitions and make real progress today.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You want to gain more knowledge and should go after it with more enthusiasm and open-mindedness. Make new contacts.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be dynamic and will want to work hard and look at whatever the ambition may be, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can. Slant it along investigative lines since your progeny has a proclivity for this.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a day that can best be utilized for finding out the various aspects of your interests that seem to be obscure or that you really do not understand and need more information about.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your practical affairs from the right perspective and handle them efficiently. Get at the root of problems.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Discuss with partners who are available just how to improve your joint interests, then get out to a new place with one.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Analyze your job and gain views that you had never thought about before this and then you make big headway.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Early make good arrangements for the weekend and tonight be most affectionate with your mate.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) If you investigate more, you can handle the situation at home with kin wisely. Do some entertaining this evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Go to the right sources for the data you need in order to make your daily work produce more and gain more.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your position in life carefully and then you know how to take care of pluses and minuses and add to possessions.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can handle personal affairs well during the day and do very well, then be happy with your friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study whatever has been bothering you and you can be more objective and solve the matter well.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Go to the right places where you can obtain whatever you want the most and get them. Contact an expert.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A day to handle some ticklish situation very carefully and get good results with it in the long run.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Good day to work on new aims and make big progress at this time. Gain more expertise and more understanding.

Kuwait: Hardliners are no threat to OPEC

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah Wednesday accused Iran, Libya and Algeria of pursuing "an extremist pattern" within OPEC and discounted any effect on the world market of their failure to endorse a production ceiling plan adopted by 10 of the 13 ministers of the cartel in Geneva.

"Their failure to join us has no effect whatsoever," Sheikh Ali told reporters as he returned to Kuwait from Geneva overnight.

He said the three OPEC members faced "two options either to join the other 10 members in accepting the new production ceiling of 16.7 for the rest of the year, or stick to the 14 million barrel-a-day ceiling," which they advocated.

If the three countries stuck to the rate they sought, Sheikh Ali said, then "this will be all the better."

Sheikh Ali expressed satisfaction over what he called the OPEC ministers' trend to search for "logical and objective figures which reflect realities instead of talking about motives which cannot be implemented or halting production."

He however warned that "OPEC has a long way to travel before deciding on fair and just quotas, and improving the status of the market."

"But we are now on the right path," he added. The issue of quotas would be taken up when the OPEC ministers held their next regular session planned for June in Brioni, Yugoslavia, he said.

Sheikh Ali would not make predictions about the future movement of prices in the light of the result of the Geneva meeting, but said "if OPEC pursues the scientific approach in promoting cooperation among all OPEC

members, or at least the 10 countries, and with non-OPEC producers, the organization's credibility will improve and its impact on prices will be positive."

The Kuwaiti minister reiterated his country's opposition to the price war and said "we were obliged to resort to it only to defend a fair share for OPEC in the market after other countries ignored our call for cutting production."

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have been accused of spearheading the price war, mainly because the kingdom stopped playing the role of balancing producer and raised its oil output in recent months to its maximum OPEC quota of 4.35 million barrels per day.

An official statement distributed overnight by the Saudi Press Agency in Riyadh reiterated the kingdom's defence of this approach after its oil sales had dropped to record lows last year, with its share of the market going to other over-producing OPEC and non-OPEC oil exporters.

The Saudi statement expressed the kingdom's "deep regret" at "the absurd and inaccurate slogans by some OPEC member countries" blaming the kingdom for the price war, but it did not name these countries.

Saudi Arabia would continue to pursue its "principled policy of offering to stabilize the world market... rising above all attempts at intimidation or denunciations," the statement said.

Spelling out the Saudi objective, the statement said the kingdom sought preservation of the OPEC defined ceilings, a difference by OPEC member states to their quotas, and efforts to restore the downsliding oil prices to their previous levels in a gradual manner and by collective decision."

China may become major grain importer again

PEKING (R) — China will again become a major importer of wheat to provide more and better food for a growing population whose grain consumption level is one of the world's lowest, a top United Nations official said Wednesday.

James Ingram, executive director of the World Food Programme (WFP), told reporters China was just self-sufficient in cereals and consumption of dairy products was the lowest in the world of any major country.

He also said that at least 100 million people in China were unable to feed and clothe themselves. Their grain consumption was less than half the national average and they earned less than 120 yuan (\$40) a year. But a WFP official added: "No-one in China is starving. If one area is short of food, the authorities rush supplies to it on an emergency basis. That is their egalitarian philosophy."

Employers make new offer to end Norway's oil dispute

OSLO (R) — Norwegian offshore employers put forward proposals Wednesday to try to end a 17-day-old dispute that has halted Norway's oil and gas production, a state arbitrator said.

Reidar Webster told reporters the offer was made as unions and employers began the second day of talks aimed at ending the dispute, one of the most expensive in Norwegian history.

Norway's 900,000-barrel-per-day output of crude oil makes up almost 20 per cent of the country's revenue. Finance Ministry officials estimate the dispute is costing the state \$18 million a day.

Employers locked out more than 3,000 oil production workers on North Sea platforms on April 6 after 670 offshore cooks and cleaners struck for more pay.

Mr. Webster declined to give details of the employers' proposal but said the talks would continue to try to end the dispute.

Sources close to the negotiations told Reuters the new offer was a major breakthrough, and chances of an end to the dispute had improved.

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French left slams privatisation plans

PARIS (R) — France's left-wing opposition has launched a parliamentary attack on Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's drive to turn nationalised banks and other companies back to private ownership.

The new government, a coalition of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR) and the centre-right Union for French Democracy (UDF), wants parliamentary approval for a bill that would allow it to enact privatisation and other reforms by decree.

Former Socialist Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, architect of nationalisation policy under the previous government, told the National Assembly that the government plans were "a way of despoiling" the nation's state-owned companies.

Denouncing the contents of Mr. Chirac's proposals as well as the methods by which the government was seeking to push the bill through the assembly, Mr. Mauroy said Wednesday: "It's not cooperative, it's reactionary."

Mr. Mauroy charged that the government's economic policies favoured the rich.

He particularly criticised plans for an amnesty on capital flight sent to banks abroad and said: "Those who yesterday bet against their country are now invited to share the spoils."

Socialist leader Pierre Joxe complained that the rightist majority used guilotine tactics last week to cut short finance commission discussions on the framework bill.

Mr. Chirac has already obtained cabinet approval to cut short debate in the assembly, a move that is likely to provoke a censure motion from the opposition.

Finance Minister Edouard Balladur told the assembly that the government planned to privatise banks and companies slowly, but totally. He did not name specific institutions.

Egypt bars banks from selling hard currency

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian government Wednesday barred banks from selling foreign currency to Egyptians travelling abroad, saying the measure would save the treasury \$80 million annually, Central Bank officials said.

Egyptian travellers have been allowed to buy \$60 to \$120 each twice a year at the official base rate set daily by the Central Bank.

Effective Wednesday, under new regulations issued by the Ministry of the Economy, only individuals with foreign currency accounts can draw money or sell to others, bank officials said. This will also apply to companies.

Egypt is suffering a hard currency shortage caused by a drop in remittances from expatriates and a fall in oil, tourism and Suez Canal toll revenues.

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Japanese dealers snip another yen off dollar

TOKYO (R) — The Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market Wednesday snipped another yen off the dollar, ignoring threats by the Japanese monetary authorities to intervene to stop the rapid fall of the U.S. currency.

The dollar fell to a record low 166.80 yen soon after the market opened but moved up to 168.05 at midday. It had closed in New York at 168.95.

The Bank of Japan seemed to be sticking to its decision Tuesday to keep out of the market after several days of fruitless and expensive attempts to stem the dollar's fall.

Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, with no action from his Central Bank and no immediate hope of help from Japan's group of five partners, could tell parliament only that Japan would intervene to smooth any wild fluctuations.

Dealers said only concerted action by the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France could stop the dollar's slide towards 160 yen. But they said U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's remarks to a Japanese newspaper ruled this out.

Mr. Baker told the Asahi Shimbun in Washington that the yen was rising in an orderly fashion and that the Bank of Japan's thoughts on intervention may not at present correspond with U.S. views.

The dollar also fell against other major currencies, dropping to 2.1810 West German marks from New York's 2.19 before edging back to 2.1845 at midday.

But the yen remained front-runner, rising against the mark to 76.96 yen from 77.54 in Tokyo Tuesday.

Unable to halt the yen rise to protect Japanese industry from the worst effects of the very rapid currency movement, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Mr. Takeshita came under fire from the cabinet.

Ministers have criticised Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Takeshita for entering into a G-5 pact to depress the dollar which they could not now control. Mr. Nakasone asked them to bear up for the time being.

The greenback has fallen more than 30 per cent against the yen since the top five industrial countries agreed last September to try to reduce the dollar's value. It was then quoted at 238 yen.

Japan's G-5 partners seem happy to let the yen drift higher against their currencies to cut Japan's export performance even further and reduce their trade deficits with Tokyo.

The Europeans in particular are calling for a greater yen rise and European monetary officials have said a mark rate at about 75 yen would be acceptable. Japan believes 80 yen is the sensible level.

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Fresh South African violence claims 8 lives

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A South African township erupted in violence overnight and residents said Wednesday as many as eight blacks might have died in the unrest. Police put the death toll at one.

A pall of smoke hung Wednesday over Alexandra township, which is nestled between affluent white Johannesburg suburbs, after the violence left houses in smoking ruins and streets blocked by blazing barricades.

Police said one body was found in a burned-out house but black reporters who toured the poverty-stricken township of about 100,000 people were given reports of eight deaths.

Alexandra, the scene of bloody protests in February in which at least 22 people died, was visited last Wednesday by veteran West German politician Willy Brandt, who later said he found the experience depressing.

His host, activist and Chairman of the Civic Association Mike Beza, was a target for protesters and his home was petrol-bombed and badly damaged. But he was unhurt, neighbours said.

Residents said one person was killed when police raided the headquarters of an anti-apartheid activist group and police headquarters said they were investigating the allegations.

Witnesses said the army was using armoured cars in the township as well as the normal patrols in armoured personnel carriers. Local residents boycotted work and school and held a mass crisis meeting in a sports stadium.

The latest flare-up in violence that has claimed almost 1,500 lives in the last two years coincided with a report in the Afrikaans newspaper Die Burger that police would soon be given extensive new powers to tackle anti-government unrest.

Draft legislation to be published shortly will allow the minister of law and order to declare "unrest areas" where people can be detained without trial and where the security forces will effectively have emergency powers, said Die Burger, mouthpiece of the ruling National Party.

The move is certain to anger government opponents who predicted such new legislation when President P.W. Botha lifted a seven-month state of emergency in March but said new powers would be given to the authorities instead.

Mr. Brandt, a former West German chancellor who demanded fundamental reform of apartheid after his visit to South Africa, was bitterly attacked by state-run radio Wednesday which accused him of using the trip for his own political ends.

Pretoria to scrap Pass Law

South Africa revealed ambitious plans Wednesday to scrap

the hated apartheid Pass Laws for blacks and replace them with a controversial new urbanisation policy.

A policy document presented to parliament, the white paper on urbanisation, admits past mistakes made in implementing apartheid racial segregation and paves the way for what could be a huge long-term influx of rural blacks to the cities.

President P.W. Botha's pledge in January to scrap the Pass Laws by July is seen by the country's majority blacks as his most significant apartheid reform.

The Pass Laws, influx control measures designed to keep blacks living in their rural "homelands" and out of "white" South Africa, have led to about 20 million arrests this century and caused untold misery by dividing migrant workers from their families.

The white paper details a series of apartheid laws to be scrapped, including complex labour contract rules, and says the government will pursue a non-racial urbanisation policy.

In future blacks will not have to carry pass books defining where they may live and work. Nor will they be subject to curfews in white towns or arbitrarily forced to move from their homes, the document says.

Opponents of the government fear it will use indirect methods, such as laws against squatting and restrictions on land for housing, to prevent blacks from moving freely to urban areas.

New Filipino separatist movement launched

MANILA (R) — The Aquino government said Wednesday it was ready to take action against a defeated presidential candidate and others who want to set up a separate independent republic in the southern Philippines.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said they were "playing with fire." Justice Minister Nepomoceno said they could be charged with rebellion or sedition and Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos has issued an order authorising their arrest.

The group, led by former member of parliament Ruben Canoy, calls itself the Mindanao People's Democratic Movement (MPDM). It wants to establish a federal republic of Mindanao that would swallow up about one-third of the Philippine archipelago and 12 million of its 55 million population.

Mr. Canoy, who polled 35,000 votes in February's presidential election, says it has the support of Mindanao local government officials, ordinary citizens and leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which for years has been fighting its own secessionist war against the central government.

Unlike the Muslim MNLF, whose sputtering rebellion has claimed more than 100,000 lives during the past decade or more, the Canoy-sponsored group seems to be seeking a peaceful separation from the rest of the Philippines.

But Mr. Enrile, a leader of the military revolt that overthrew Ferdinand Marcos and brought Corason Aquino to power, said: "They are playing with fire. It is a serious matter which the government must not tolerate."

Mr. Gonzalez said the MPDM faces sedition charges or at least charges of illegal assembly if it goes ahead with plans this week to sign a constitution for the federal republic, with its own flag, currency and national anthem — and a request for recognition by the United Nations.

Indonesia reverses visa decision for Australians

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia, acting to cool a row with Australia over a Sydney newspaper article it regarded as insulting to President Suharto, Wednesday reversed a decision to ordering visas for Australian tourists.

Tourism Minister Achmad Tahir, told a press conference after a meeting with president that visa-free access for Australian tourists remained valid. Only Australian journalists would require a visa for the country, he said.

The abrupt decision by Indonesia Tuesday to impose visas left dozens of Australian holidaymakers stranded at the airport on the resort island of Bali. Tahir said 90 people in Bali and Jakarta had been denied entry.

He described the decision as a "very unfortunate event." But he declined to say what had caused the apparent muddle.

The imposition of visa requirements was part of a growing row between Australia and Indonesia over a set of articles in the Sydney Morning Herald about President Suharto's alleged financial dealings.

The Australian embassy Wednesday protested about the move, saying it could affect future relations between the two countries.

Asked if the muddle had been caused by a lack of communication between government departments, Mr. Tahir said: "Let's look to the future, let's not talk about yesterday."

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said he regarded the unannounced cancellation of visa-free entry as "quite unreasonable."

Indonesia had already cancelled a ministerial visit to Canberra and threatened to limit its defence cooperation with Australia in protest at the articles, which an Indonesian member of parliament

described as poisonous.

Gavin Williams, a counsellor at the Australian embassy, went to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry Wednesday morning to protest against the move and seek clarification on how long it would be in force, an embassy spokesman said.

Mr. Williams warned that further action by Indonesia "could lead to a pronounced effect on relations," the spokesman said.

And in a veiled threat of possible Australian reprisals, the embassy said that "if it continues it will have an effect on Australian actions and opinions." The spokesman said a formal protest note had not been lodged.

Western diplomats said the warning appeared to indicate that Canberra considered Jakarta had gone far enough in penalising Australia for the articles.

Military Chief Gen. Benny Murdani has said he intends to shelve defence cooperation with Australia. The government has also cancelled a ministerial visit to Canberra and made a strong diplomatic protest about the articles.

About 60 angry holidaymakers returned to Sydney Wednesday, according to Indonesian officials of forcing them out of Bali under threat of arrest.

Australia Wednesday welcomed Indonesia's decision to revoke an order which stopped the visa-free entry of Australian tourists and deepened a diplomatic row between the two countries.

"We are of course pleased. An unnecessary irritant in relations has been removed," a Foreign Ministry spokesman told Reuters.

Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Australia would not apologise for the article which had nothing to do with the government. Neither would the government interfere with its free press, he said.

TASS reports fall of key Afghan rebel base

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet and Afghan government forces have captured a guerrilla base near the Pakistani border which defended rebel supply routes into Afghanistan, according to the official Soviet news agency TASS.

TASS said the Afghan army had invaded Soviet and Afghan journalists to visit the Zhawar base, a complex of mountain caves in eastern Afghanistan, after it had been completely cleared of rebel defenders.

TASS quoted the commander of the offensive, Gen. Abdul Gafur, as saying his forces had captured U.S., Chinese, West German and British weapons including surface-to-air missiles, anti-aircraft guns, grenade launchers, mines and rifles.

IRA kills policeman in N. Ireland

BELFAST (R) — Irish Republican guerrillas shot dead a 34-year-old off-duty police inspector in Northern Ireland early Wednesday as he walked his dog in his garden.

The Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to end British rule in the province, claimed responsibility for the attack in the seaside town of Newcastle, south of Belfast.

Elsewhere, Protestants opposed to a pact giving the Catholic

Irish Republic a say in the province were involved in violent protests.

Police fired plastic bullets to restore order in Belfast when a mob threw petrol bombs and stones at a bus and a car after a demonstration against the pact. No-one was hurt.

The home of a Catholic family was petrol-bombed and cars were set on fire. There were no injuries.

In Portadown, south west of Belfast, Protestant youths went on

the rampage for the sixth night in succession, setting fire to vehicles, making barricades and stoning police.

Unrest in the town began after the funeral on Thursday of a 20-year-old Protestant killed by a police plastic bullet.

Leaders of the province's Protestant majority, who want to remain British, say the pact with Dublin is a first step towards reunification of Ireland after more than 60 years of partition.

CIA pilot reportedly hurt during Honduran clashes

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — A Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) pilot was seriously injured when Nicaraguan army troops fighting U.S.-backed rebels shot down his helicopter in Honduras last month, Honduran and U.S. sources have said.

Senior Honduran officers with access to air force intelligence reports and a U.S. intelligence source said the craft was shot down on March 20 by Sandinista troops who crossed into Honduras to attack camps of the U.S.-backed contra rebels.

They said the CIA man was one of two U.S. agents flying an observation mission about 14 kilometres from the Nicaraguan border. They were accompanied by a Honduran Air Force mechanic.

The sources said the helicopter was fired at near a major base of the Nicaraguan rebels and crash landed on a jungle-covered hillside.

U.S. embassy spokesman Arthur Skop declined to comment. Honduran Col. Danilo Carbajal, who led reinforcements airlifted to the scene of the raid last month by U.S. pilots, said a Hon-

duran helicopter had been forced to make an emergency landing on March 20.

One Honduran officer termed the official version a cover-up prompted by U.S. officials who, he said, feared publicity would threaten support for a \$100 million aid package for the guerrillas being considered by Congress at the time.

The sources said the incident took place two days before Sandinista troops pressed deep into Honduras to attack the military school of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) and other guerrilla targets.

They said the pilot, who was given emergency medical treatment and rushed to the United States for further care, could lose a leg.

The sources did not know if the craft was armed or if the pilot had been hit by the gunfire.

Diplomats said the report raised questions about the extent of U.S. involvement and the risk to U.S. personnel in Honduras. Nicaraguan guerrillas are based there and U.S. troops frequently conduct manoeuvres with Honduran troops in border areas.

Reagan warns Nicaragua against support for 'terrorism'

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has warned terrorists against supporting his determination to fight them and charged the leftist Nicaraguan government with trying "to build a Libya" on the U.S. doorstep.

In a strongly worded speech Tuesday night to the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think-tank, Mr. Reagan said no one should underestimate the will, bravery and love of freedom of the American people.

"No nation — friend or foe, ally or adversary — should be surprised by the events of last week and the U.S. government's determination to protect American lives and the world from terrorism," he said.

Mr. Reagan was referring to the April 15 U.S. bombing raid on Libya, carried out after the administration gathered what it called "irrefutable evidence" that Libya masterminded an attack on a West Berlin discotheque in which an American serviceman and a Turkish woman were killed.

"No foreign power should mis-

take disagreement for disunity or disputes for decadence," he said. "Those who are tempted to do so should reflect on our national character, our record of littering history with the wreckage of regimes who made the mistake."

Mr. Reagan also said the Sandinista government in Nicaragua had "strong ties to the international terrorism network."

The United States backs so-called Contra rebels fighting the Sandinistas and Mr. Reagan is seeking congressional approval for renewed U.S. military aid to them.

"That picture making the rounds showing (Nicaraguan president) Daniel Ortega standing with (Libyan leader) Muammar Qaddafi and raising his fist in a gesture of solidarity is very much to the point," he said.

Mr. Reagan charged the Sandinistas with training, supporting, directing and sheltering terrorists. "In this sense they are trying to build a Libya on our doorstep," he said.

Rebels claim responsibility for Sri Lankan dam disaster

NEW DELHI (R) — An unknown Sri Lankan Tamil guerrilla group Wednesday claimed responsibility for Sunday's dam disaster which killed up to 150 people and left thousands homeless, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

The news agency quoted the Eelam Revolutionary Communist Party (ERCP) as saying in a statement issued in the South Indian city of Trivandrum that it carried out the breach of the Kantalai Reservoir, 230 kilometres east of Colombo, to weaken the Sri Lankan economy.

ERCP politburo leader P.K. Balasubramaniam said more than 200 people had died and at least 40,000 had been left homeless when the dam holding back the 800-year-old reservoir burst, inundating dozens of villages.

It was the first time the ERCP has issued a statement and Tamil exiles said they were not aware of the group.

Sri Lanka's independent Sun newspaper Tuesday quoted officials who had visited the area as saying as many as 150 people could have died. Authorities have declined to give an official death toll.

The reservoir is in Trincomalee district which has been affected by Tamil guerrillas fighting for a separate state. The area is inhabited

by Tamils, majority Sinhalese and Muslims. In his statement, Mr. Balasubramaniam claimed the reservoir breach, at a point 40 kilometres from the Colombo-Trincomalee road, had cut off road and rail communications.

PTI quoted him as saying the group carried out the breach to divert the Sri Lankan army's attention from Tamil-dominated areas of the island.

Mr. Balasubramaniam said over 20,000 people had been moved to refugee camps, about 13,000 houses had been washed away and rice and sugarcane crops submerged.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathumudali said on Monday he did not suspect that the guerrillas were responsible for the dam breach.

Sri Lankan Lands Minister Gamini Dissanayake said Tuesday an independent panel of engineers would be set up to investigate the disaster when the 12-metre high dam holding back 110,000 acres (44,500 hectares) of water gave way.

Residents of the area told Reuters by telephone that most of the 10,000 people who fled their homes after the dam burst had returned. Officials said a search for survivors was continuing and estimated the number of homeless at about 4,000.

COLUMNS 768

Japanese produce throwaway radio

TOKYO (R) — A disposable radio costing just \$4 was launched on the market by the Japanese IHS electronics firm Wednesday. IHS President Yoshinaka Inohara said he hoped people would buy another of the tiny egg-shaped radios, which have a power life of 35 hours, rather than bother with replacement batteries. The company hopes to sell one million units in Japan by August and expects to export the radios soon.

Thief returns wrong wallet — his own

LOS ANGELES (R) — A suspected thief made a small mistake when he decided to return a wallet — minus its \$110 — to its owner, police said. The wallet the alleged thief returned was his own, police said. The wallet contained the driving licence and a photograph of the suspect, Raul Carrillo, police said. "All we had to do was to go to his home and arrest him," a police spokesman added. Police said the victim, who was not identified, was robbed by two men armed with a knife when he was walking to work. Five minutes later, Carrillo, returned and threw back what he thought was the victim's wallet, shouting "here's your wallet," police said.

Vietnam war hero executed

STARKE, Florida (R) — Vietnam war hero David Livingston Funchess was executed in Florida's electric chair for stabbing two people to death during a bar robbery 12 years ago. Lawyers for Funchess, a 39-year-old former Marine who was awarded the Purple Heart and four bravery medals, said traumatic Vietnam experiences drove him to commit the murders. The U.S. supreme court rejected a last minute appeal to halt the execution and Funchess was put to death less than two hours later at the Florida State Prison at Starke. His lawyers had said Funchess was a classic case of post-traumatic stress disorder, a psychological affliction said to have affected thousands of Vietnam veterans.

Hamburg police arrest 2 for murder

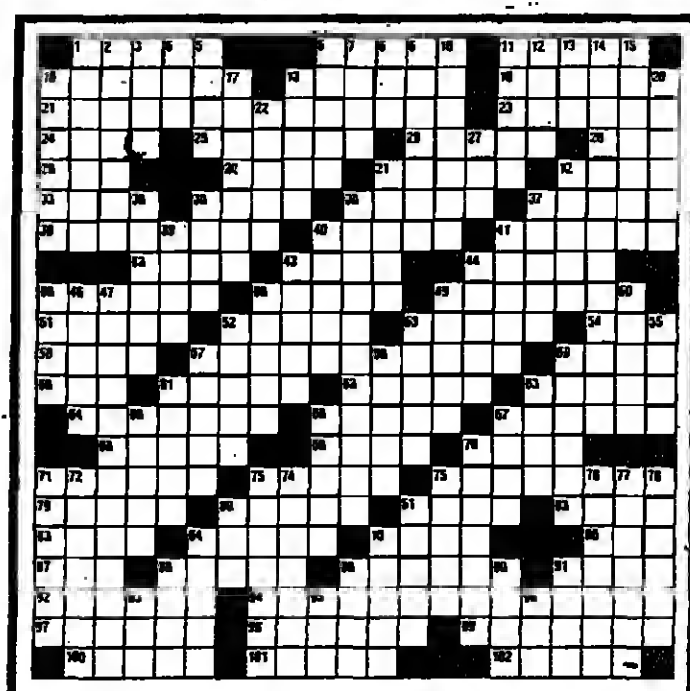
HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — Two men have been arrested and a third is being sought in connection with a series of brutal murders police believe part of a power struggle among pimps in Hamburg's red light district. A spokesman said police had arrested Werner Pinzner, 39, on suspicion of murdering five people, and an Austrian brothel owner named Josef Nussner suspected of being an accessory to the crimes, which took place in 1984 and 1985. He said the victims were three other brothel keepers, the owner of a bar and a 65-year-old Israeli citizen. Hamburg's St. Pauli district is one of Europe's largest red light districts, with over 3,000 prostitutes plying their trade each night along its main street, the Reeperbahn.

8 killed in firework accident

NEW DELHI (AP) — Several sacks of firecrackers exploded at a Hindu festival in southern India on Wednesday, killing at least eight people and injuring 74, the United News of India (UNI) reported. The injured were taken to a government hospital, where most were reported in serious condition, UNI said. Witnesses said a rocket from a display hit a tree and fell on the sacks containing firecrackers and other flammable objects, the news agency said. The accident occurred at Piliyarkuppam village in Tamil Nadu state, about 1,750 kilometres south of New Delhi.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Ettenson



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Wouldn't postal service come up with a gold medal award to brave mailman who bit vicious dog?
2. Tall farm boy buys useless key from cool city slicker.
3. Gray guru, turned chef, won two hours for his sage use of tarragon and celery in tuna salad.
4. Foamy fact: deep, juicy pipe in face are just desserts.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. ZIP UNBARCP EURC RULC, OLD WS
HLUAXD XFP MURKCM FUTTS PCNZM
WATED OC TARCX DEC XUCW "CUMIS
UBAN."

—By Connie Rosenfeld

2. WMPI UPMKAYWY: AIDE 2 TNY
UMBRAS AL EAKN LANTN SPY
UTOL.

—By Ed Haddleson

3. 3CD FMWGUW CD HMJCF IABDRL
"NMH" ISEE MIAOW, "DRUEU WCJE
KMW GAOKE CHU RCHW DM NAOW."

—By Barbara J. Rugg

4. 2W OSNLI LIMFFO WSAE SW ASATO,
CIZAK 88SL MT M PJNLPJ SBNTI
PSNFE CI M RZUISNT UJZAK.

—By Alvin B. Lebar



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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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AGAINST ALL ODDS

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 2
♥ 73
♦ 7642
♣ AK7632

EAST
♠ 976
♥ QJ10854
♦ K109
♣ KQJ3

SOUTH
♠ AK3
♥ AJ2
♦ A85
♣ J1098

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

We have often stressed that many finesses are unnecessary, and that some other line of play would be superior. Today we are happy to report the other side of the coin — a seemingly unnecessary finesse that is mandatory!

We like North's decision to leap to three no trump despite the fact that he had only 7 HCP. His good six-card suit was worth five or six tricks to his partner, and that made it a lot better dummy than many scattered 10- or 11-point holdings. Note that East-West have a reasonable save at four spades, but win

don't blame East for his inaction at this vulnerability.

West led the king of diamonds and declarer, with 10 tricks apparently there for the taking, wasted no time in winning the ace of diamonds and shifted to the king of clubs. He rose with the king in dummy and the shock of East's discard did not register at once. Declarer returned to hand with the king of spades to take the club finesse. West covered, dummy's ace was played and only then did the position dawn on declarer — because of his club spots the suit was blocked, and he could come to no more than eight tricks.

Note that, even if clubs are 2-1, the suit is blocked if declarer first cashes dummy's ace-king. The correct way to unblock clubs is to be prepared to concede a trick in the queen of clubs, regardless of the distribution. Simplest is to win the first diamond and then run the jack of clubs at trick two. That guarantees the contract on any lie of the cards. However, declarer could have saved the day on his line had he been prepared simply to allow West to win the queen of clubs on the second round of the suit. When declarer regains the lead, he scores a club trick in hand and then overtakes his last club with dummy's ace to collect the two long clubs.

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